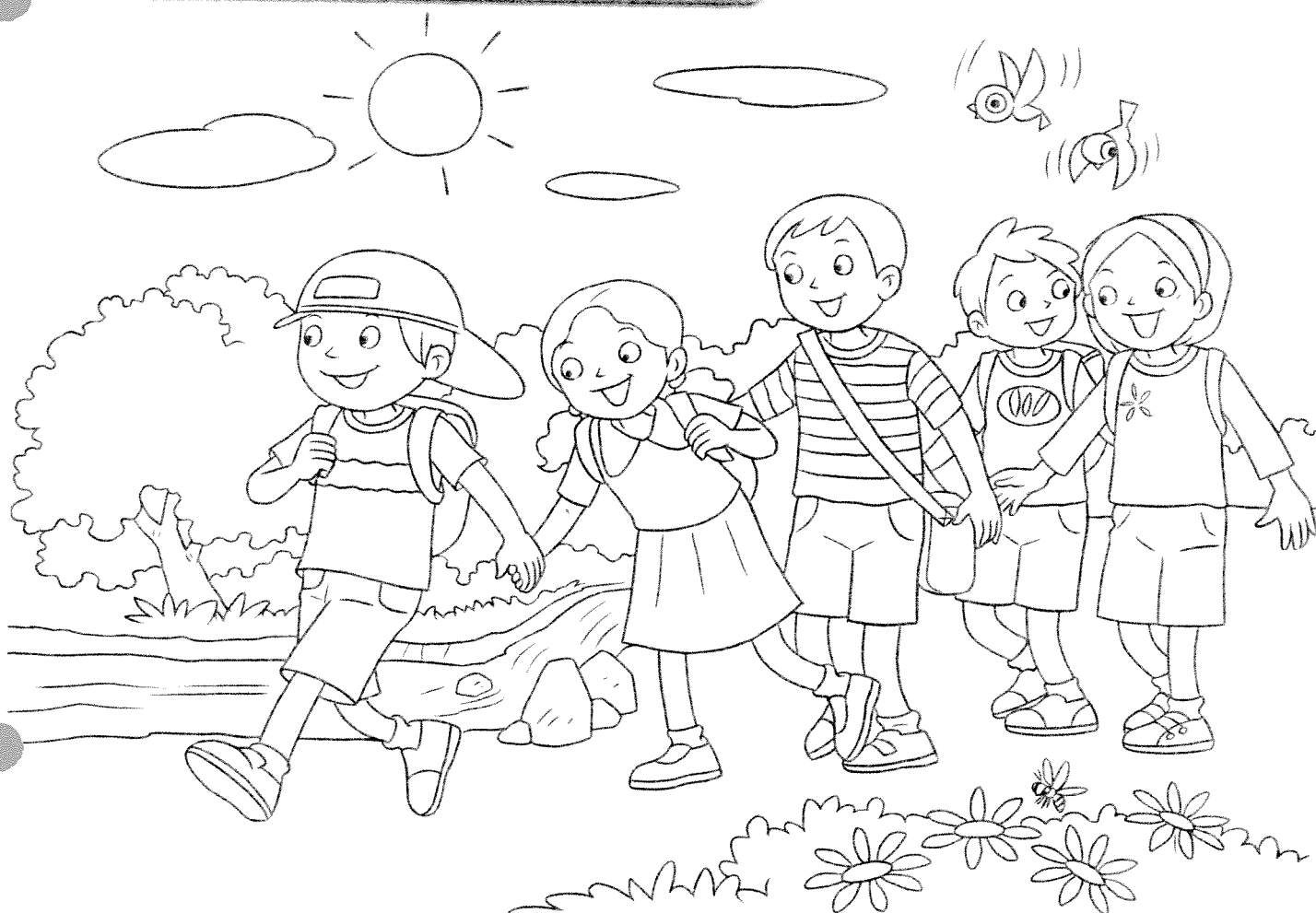


Song: A Field Trip
儿歌：郊游



5 zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu wǒ men xiǎo shǒu lā xiǎo shǒu
走！走！走走走！我们小手拉小手，

5 3 1 5 3 1 5 2 2
走！走！走走走！一同去郊游；

bái yún yōu yōu, yáng guāng róu hé,
 白 云 悠 悠, 阳 光 柔 和,

1 3 5 2 3 5

qīng shān lǜ shuǐ yí piàn jīn xiù.
 青 山 绿 水 一 片 锦 绣。

4 1 5 2 4 2 4

1 2 5 1 3 5 2 3

zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu wǒ men xiǎo shǒu lā xiǎo shǒu,
 走! 走! 走走走! 我们小手 拉小手,

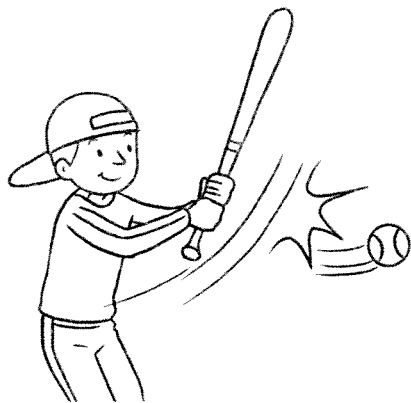
5 1 3 5 3 2

1 3 5 1 5 2 2

zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu zǒu yì tóng qù jiāo yóu.
 走! 走! 走走走! 一同去郊 游。

5 3 1 5 3 1 5

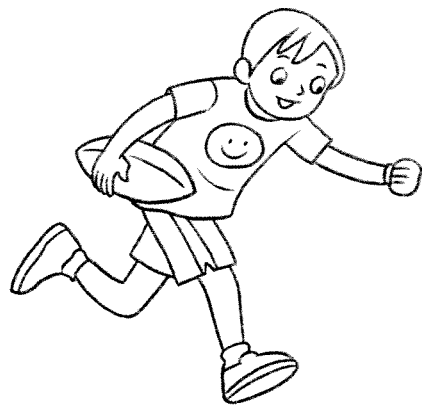
4 2 5 2 1 5 1 3 2



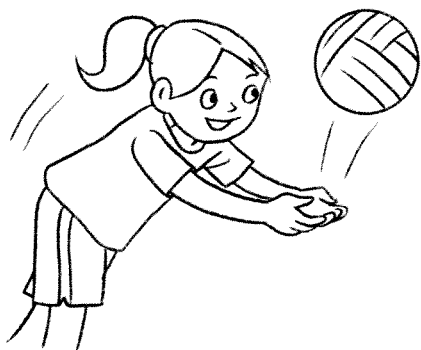
dǎ bàng qiú
(打)棒球



dǎ lán qiú
(打)篮球



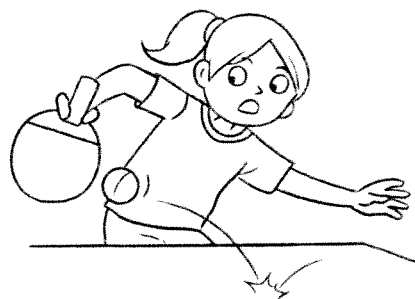
dǎ gǎn lǎn qiú
(打)橄榄球



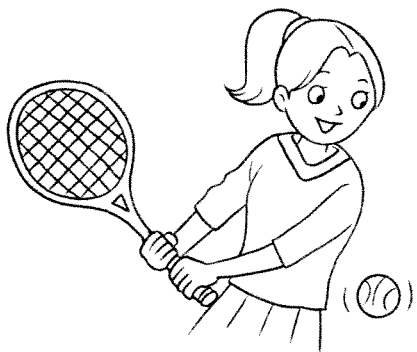
dǎ pái qiú
(打)排球



tī zú qiú
(踢)足球



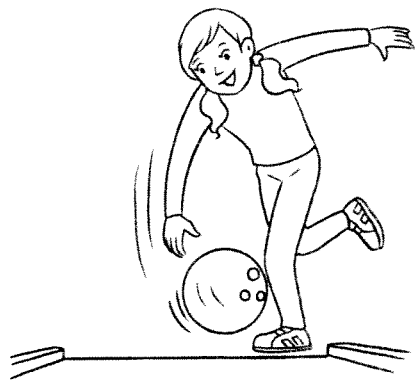
dǎ pīng pāng qiú
(打)乒乓球



dǎ wǎng qiú
(打)网球



dǎ bīng qiú
(打)冰球



dǎ bǎo líng qiú
(打)保龄球

bīng qiú bīng shàng qū gùn qiú dǎ
Note: The full name of "冰球" is "冰上曲棍球". "打" means "to play".



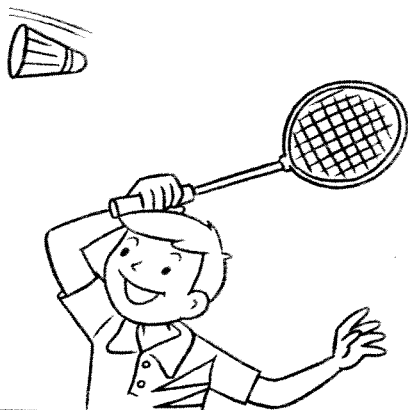
yóu yǒng
游泳



qí chē
骑车



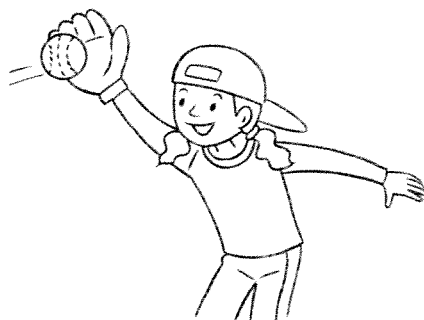
liàn tǐ cāo
(练)体操



dǎ yǔ máo qiú
(打)羽毛球



pǎo bù
跑步



dǎ lěi qiú
(打)垒球



xué wǔ shù
(学)武术



huá xuě
滑雪



liū bīng
溜冰

名字：_____月_____日

Write and Draw: My Favorite Sport
写一写，画一画：我最喜欢的运动

wǒ zuì xǐ huān

我最喜欢_____。

My favorite sport is

wǒ zuì xiǎng qù xué

我最想去学_____。

I would like to learn

Pick 5 of your favorite sports to complete this chant.

字:

月 日

1. _____, _____;
(name of sport) (name of sport)
2. _____, _____;
(verb) (name of sport)
3. _____, _____;
(verb) (name of sport)
4. _____, _____;
(verb) (name of sport)
5. _____, _____;
(verb) (name of sport)

wǒ xǐ huan
我喜欢

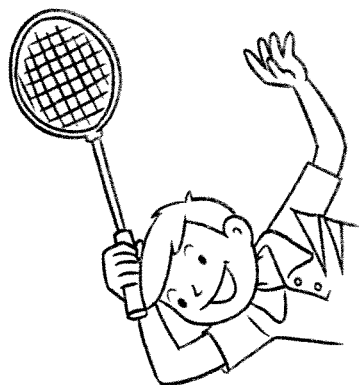
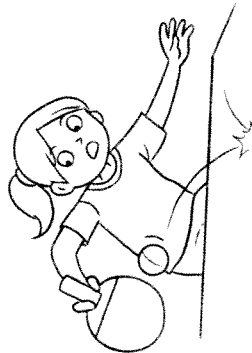
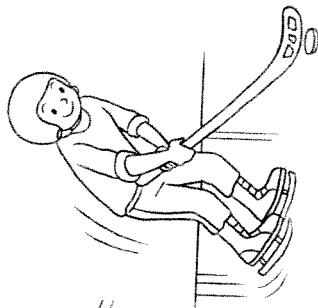
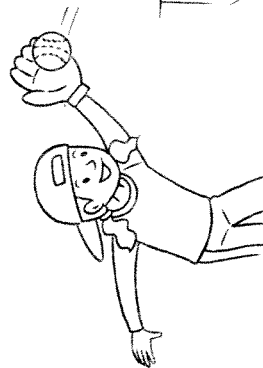
我喜欢

我喜欢

我喜欢

我喜欢

lái lái lái yì qǐ wán
来来来，一起玩！
Come, come, come. Let's play!



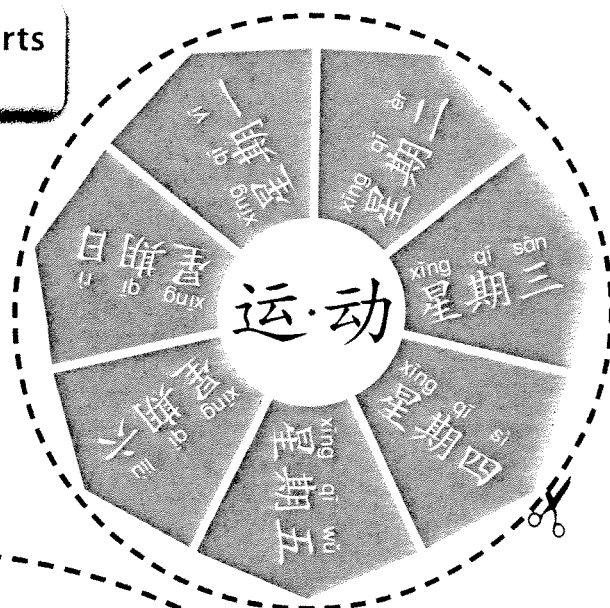
Art Project: My Weekly Schedule on Sports

创意手工：运动时间表

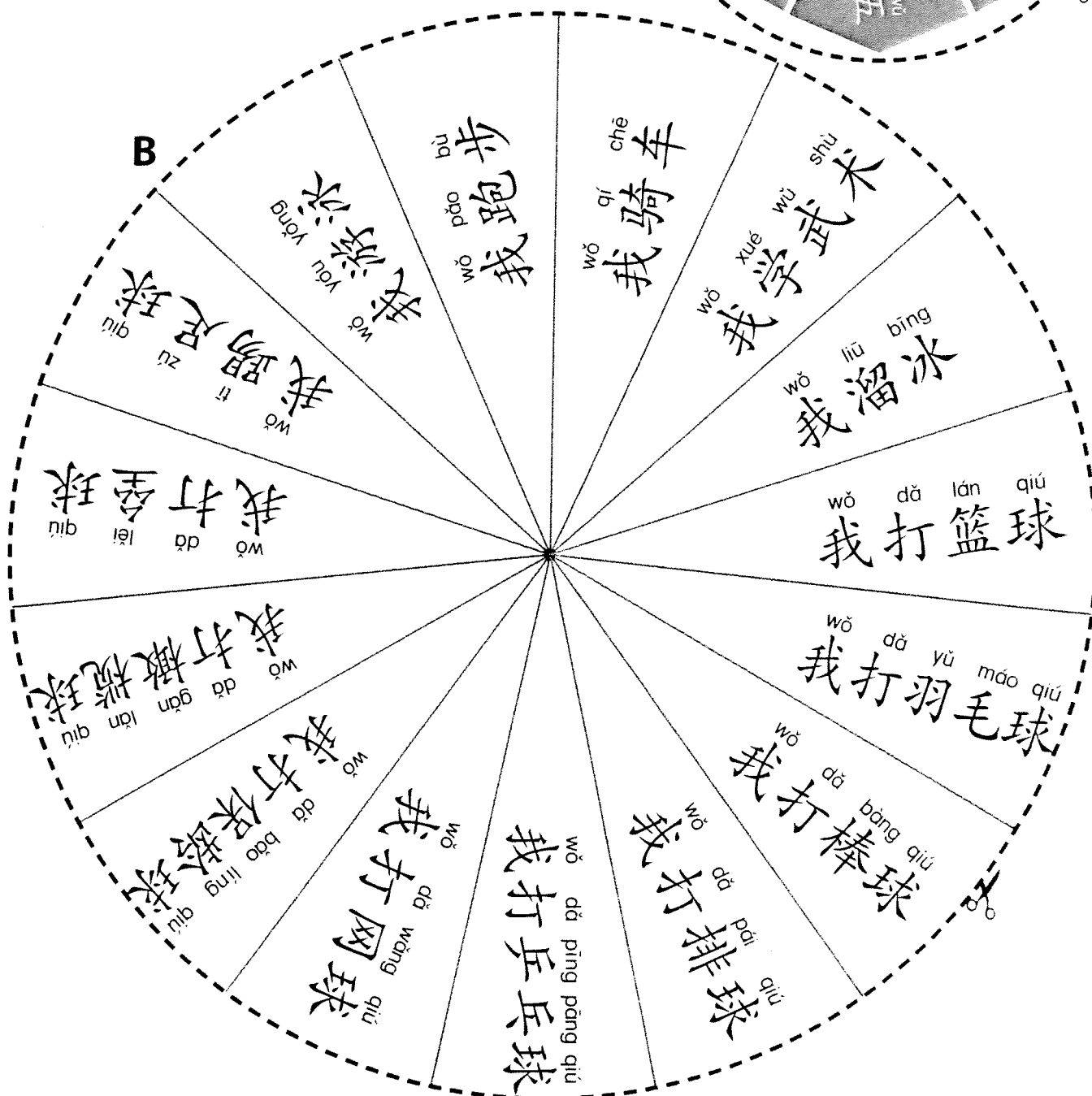
Instructions:

1. Cut out Wheels A and B.
2. Place Wheel A on top of Wheel B and attach them in the center with a paper fastener.
3. Turn Wheel B to match an activity for each day of the week and practice reading with a partner.

A



B



Reading: Yao Ming

读一读：姚明加油！

Read the following sentences.

yáo míng shì yùn dòng yuán

姚明是运动员。

Yao Ming is an athlete.

yáo míng shì

lán qiú yùn dòng yuán

姚明是NBA篮球运动员。

Yao Ming is an NBA basketball player.

yáo míng zuì ài dǎ lán qiú

姚明最爱打篮球。

Yao Ming loves to play basketball.

yáo míng dǎ de bàng jí le

姚明打得棒极了。

Yao Ming plays extremely well.

yáo míng shì zhōng guó rén

姚明是中国人。

Yao Ming is Chinese.

yáo míng hěn gāo

姚明很高。

Yao Ming is very tall.

yáo míng shì

yí dòng de cháng chéng

姚明是“移动的长城”。

He is a "Moving Great Wall".

yáo míng jiā yóu

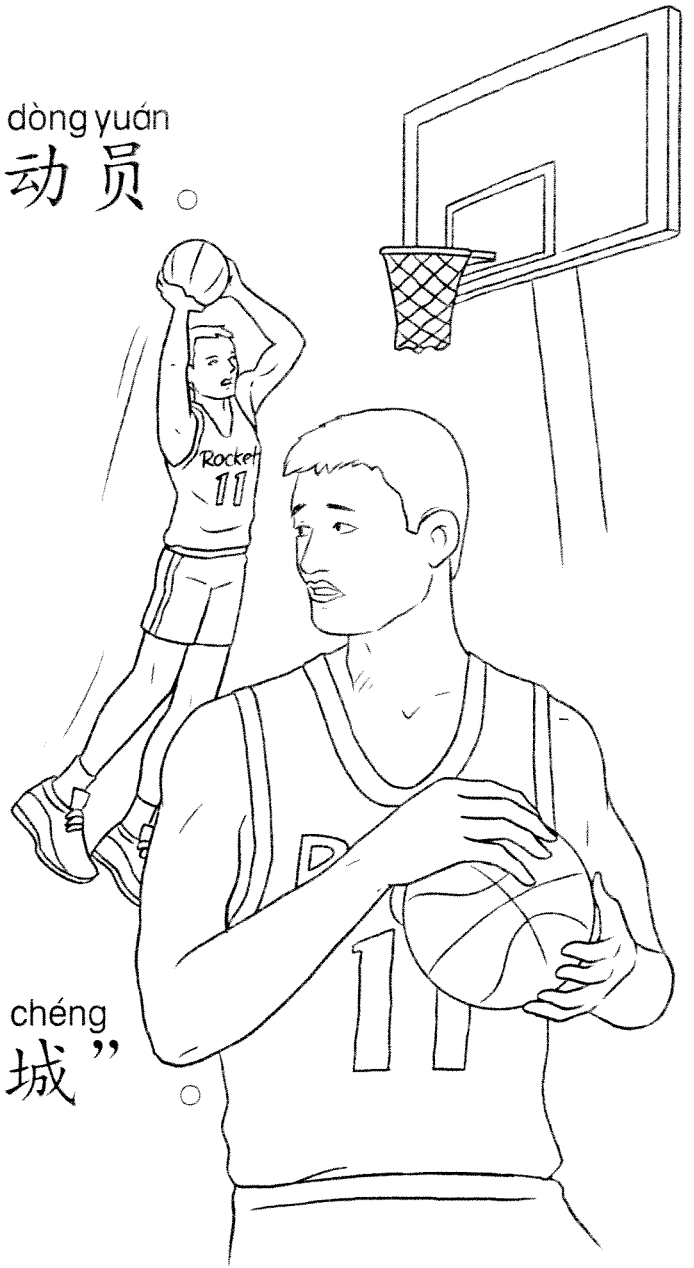
姚明加油！

Go! Go! Yao Ming!

yáo míng jiā yóu

姚明加油！

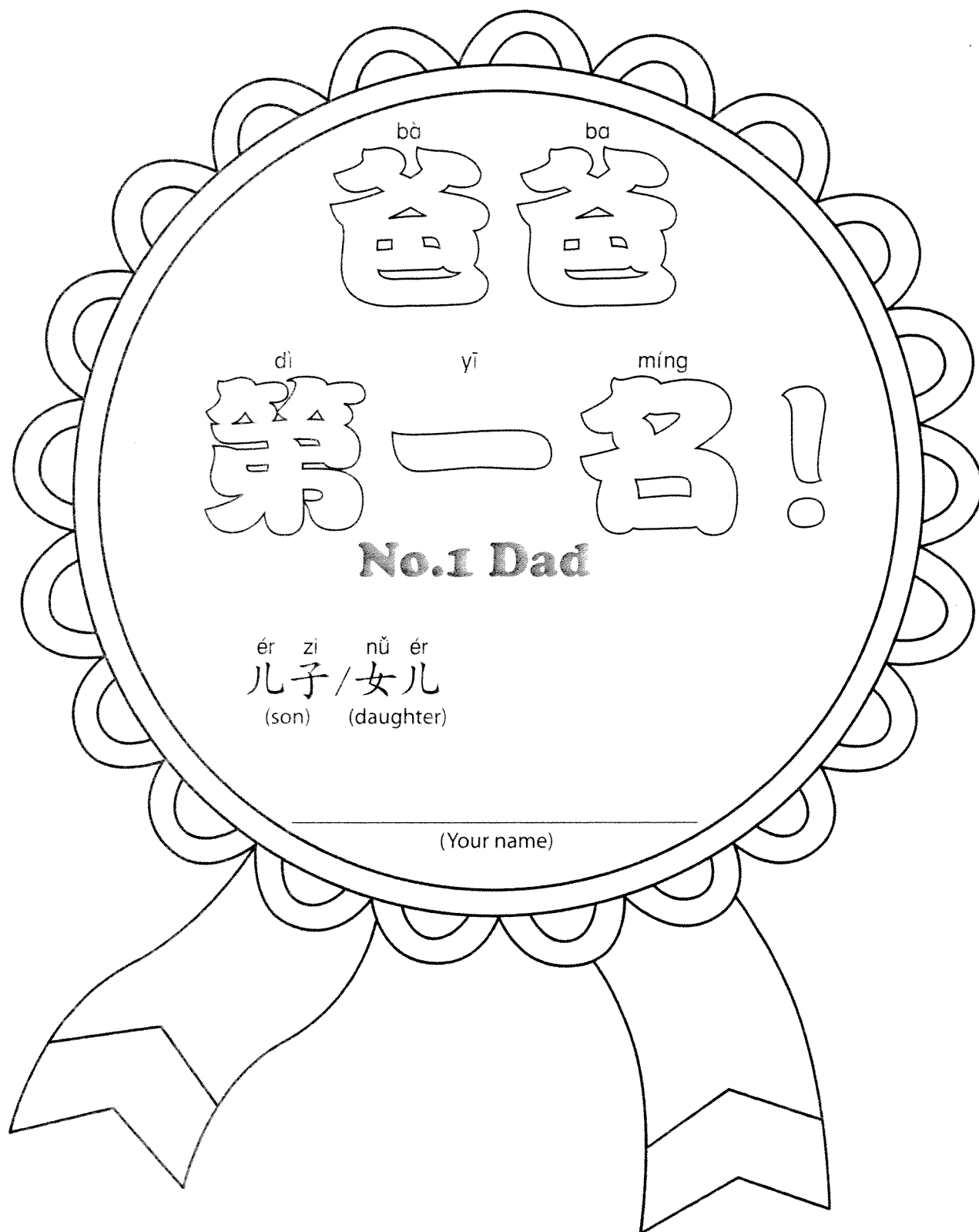
Go! Go! Yao Ming!



Note: Students can replace Yao Ming's name and basketball with other names and sports using this reading as a model.

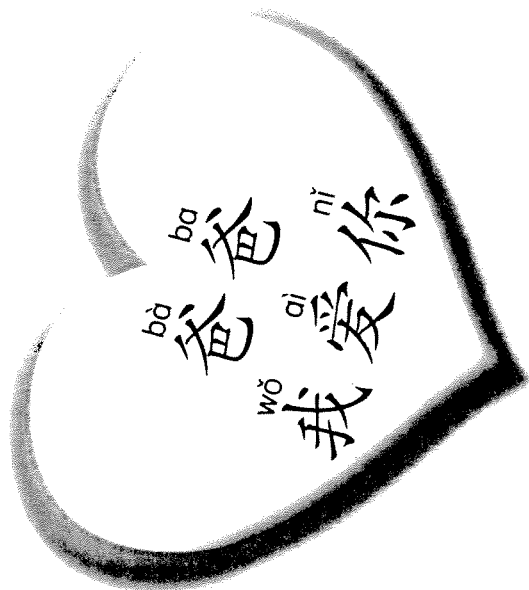
名字：_____ 月_____ 日

Art Project: No.1 Dad Badge/Gold Medal
创意手工：“爸爸第一名”徽章



chāo jí bā ba jiǎng
超级爸爸奖
 Super Dad Certificate

gěi zuì ài de bā ba
给最爱的爸爸

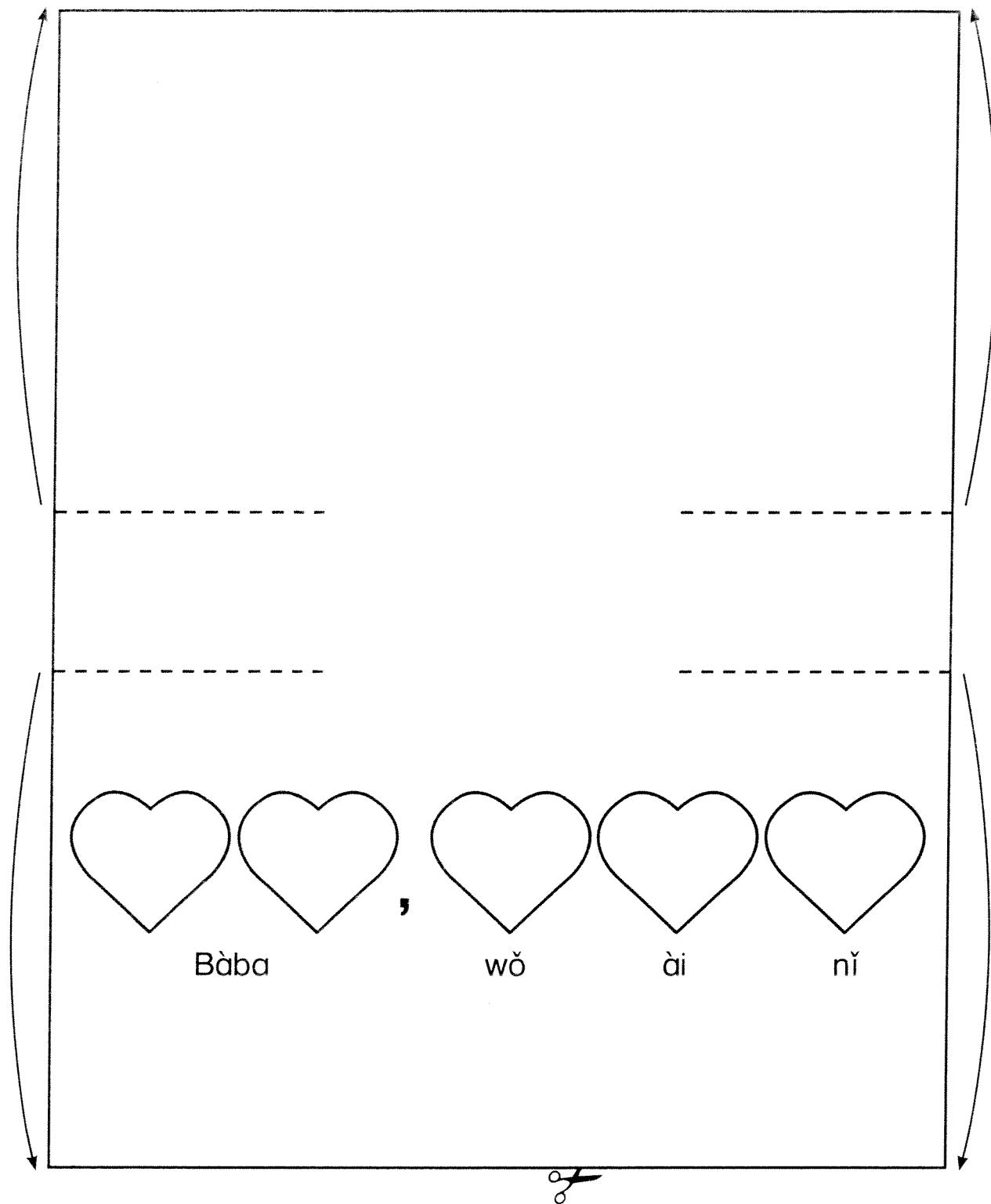


 (Father's name)

ér zǐ nǚ ér
 儿子/女儿
 (son) (daughter)

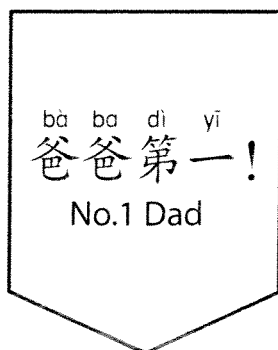
 (Your name)

nián 年 yuè 月 rì 日

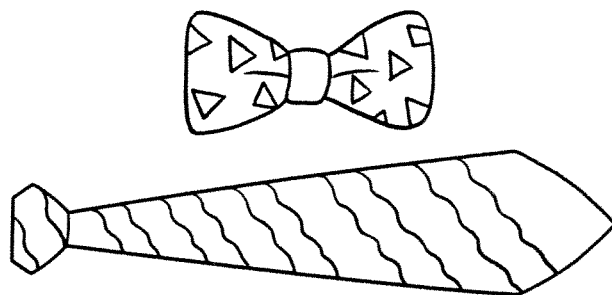


Note: Please refer to instructions in the Notes for Teachers. See the shirt card sample on p. 404.

shirt pocket



tie



Poem: You Are My Sun

小诗: 你是我的太阳

nǐ shì wǒ de tài yáng
你是我的太阳。

You are my sun.

cǎi hóng
你是我的彩虹。

You are my rainbow.

dēng tǎ
你是我的灯塔。

You are my lighthouse.

yīng xióng
你是我的英雄。

You are my hero.

hǎo péng yǒu
你是我的好朋友。

You are my best friend.

hǎo bà ba
你是我的好爸爸。

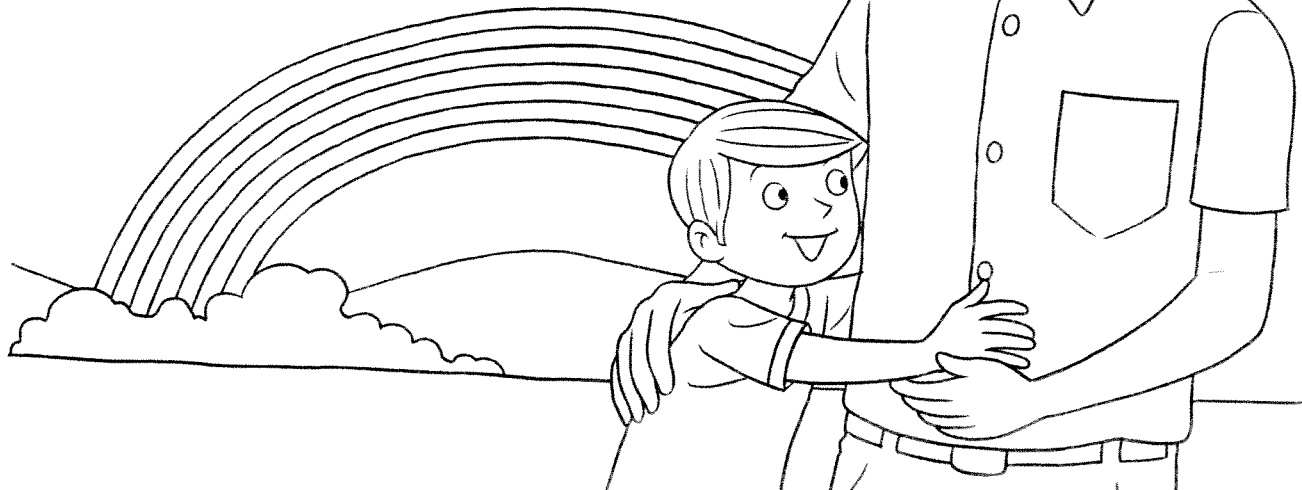
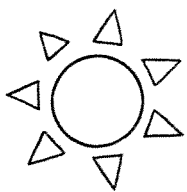
You are my great dad.

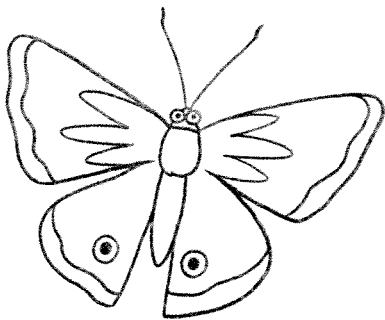
bà ba, wǒ ài nǐ
爸爸, 我爱你。

Dad, I love you.

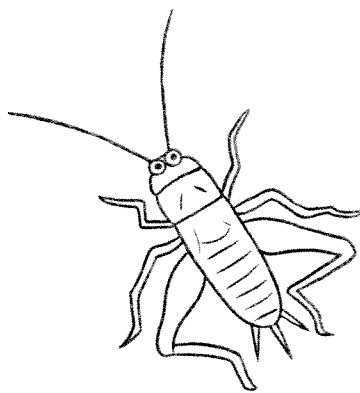
xiè xiè nǐ
爸爸, 谢谢你。

Dad, I thank you.

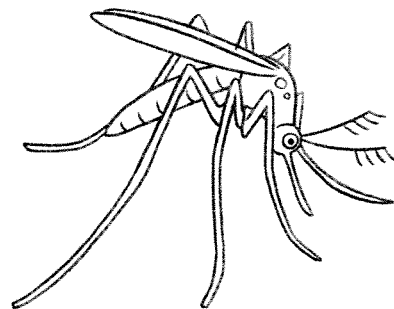




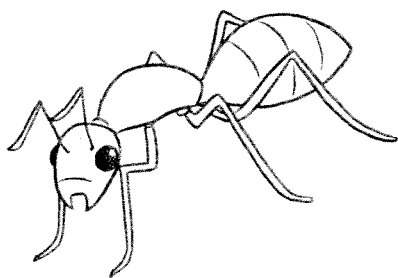
hú dié
蝴蝶



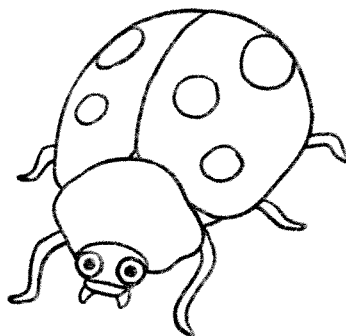
xī shuài
蟋蟀
cricket



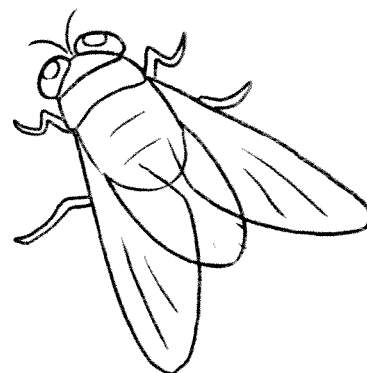
wén zi
蚊子



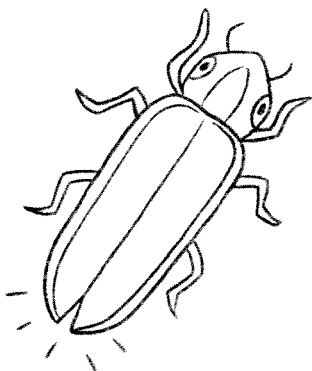
mǎ yǐ
蚂蚁



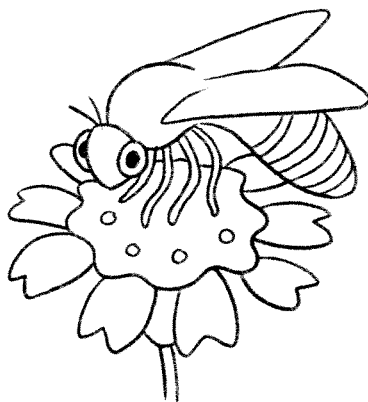
piáo chóng
瓢虫



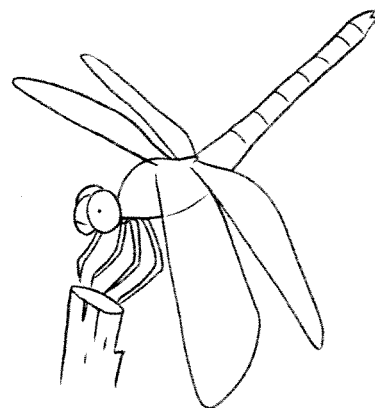
cāng ying
苍蝇
fly



yíng huǒ chóng
萤火虫
firefly



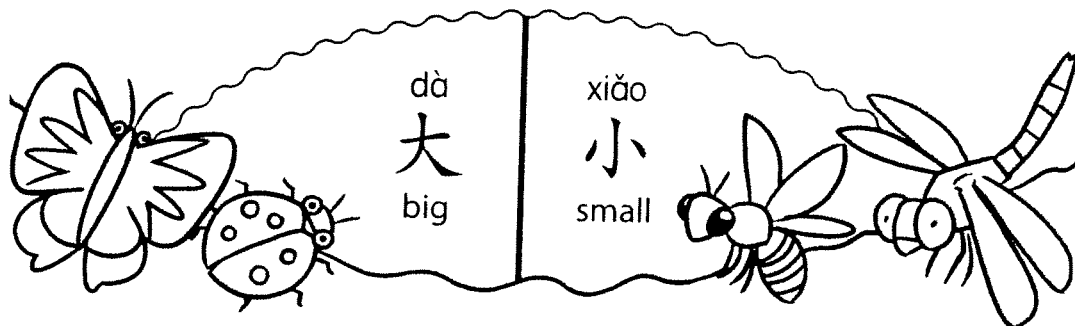
mì fēng
蜜蜂



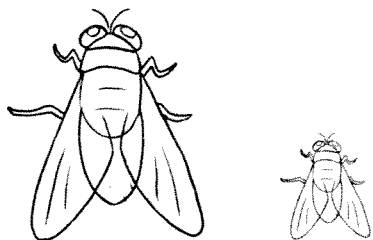
qīng tíng
蜻蜓
dragonfly

Compare: Big and Small Insects
比一比：昆虫的大小

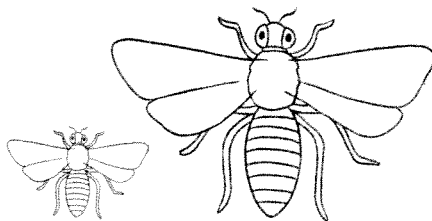
Compare the size of the insects below and fill in the blanks with "大" (big) or "小" (small).



cāng ying
苍蝇

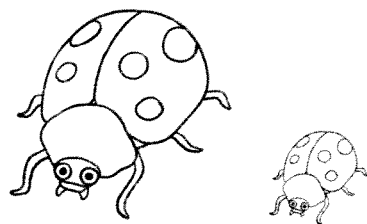


mì fēng
蜜蜂

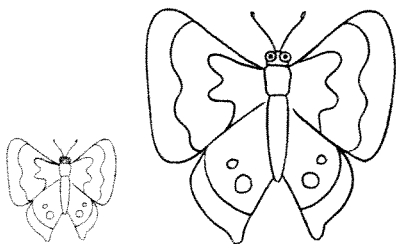


.....

piáo chóng
瓢虫

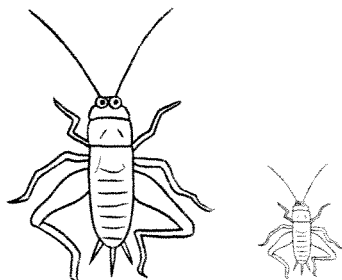


hú dié
蝴蝶

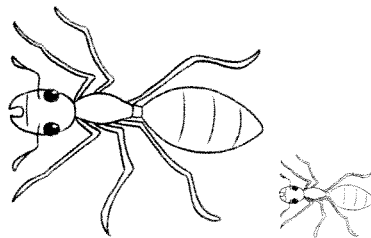


.....

xī shuài
蟋蟀



mǎ yǐ
蚂蚁

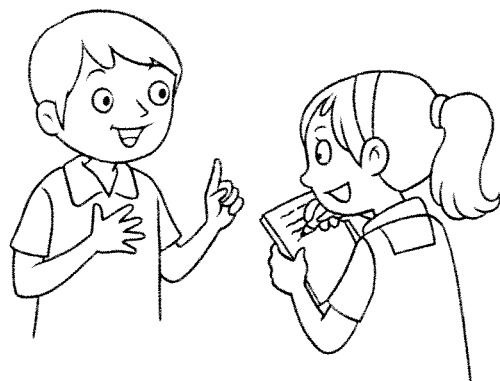


.....

Activity A: Use the dialogue below to find out which insects your classmates like. Record their answers by making a "✓" for each positive response in the table below.

nǐ xǐ huān shén me kūn chóng
(A) 你喜欢什么昆虫?
What is your favorite insect?

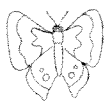
wǒ xǐ huān _____
(B) 我喜欢 _____。
My favorite insect is _____



Activity B: Let's Catch

游戏: 你能捉几只昆虫? **Game:** How many insects can you catch?

wǒ zhuō le _____ zhī kūn chóng
我捉了 _____ 只昆虫。 I caught _____ insects.

hú dié 蝴蝶 butterfly																			
xī shuài 蟋蟀 cricket																			
wén zi 蚊子 mosquito																			
mǎ yǐ 蚂蚁 ant																			
piáo chóng 瓢虫 ladybug																			
cāng ying 苍蝇 fly																			
yíng huǒ chóng 萤火虫 firefly																			
mì fēng 蜜蜂 bee																			
qīng tíng 蜻蜓 dragonfly																			

一人 二人 三人 四人 五人 六人 七人 八人 九人 十人

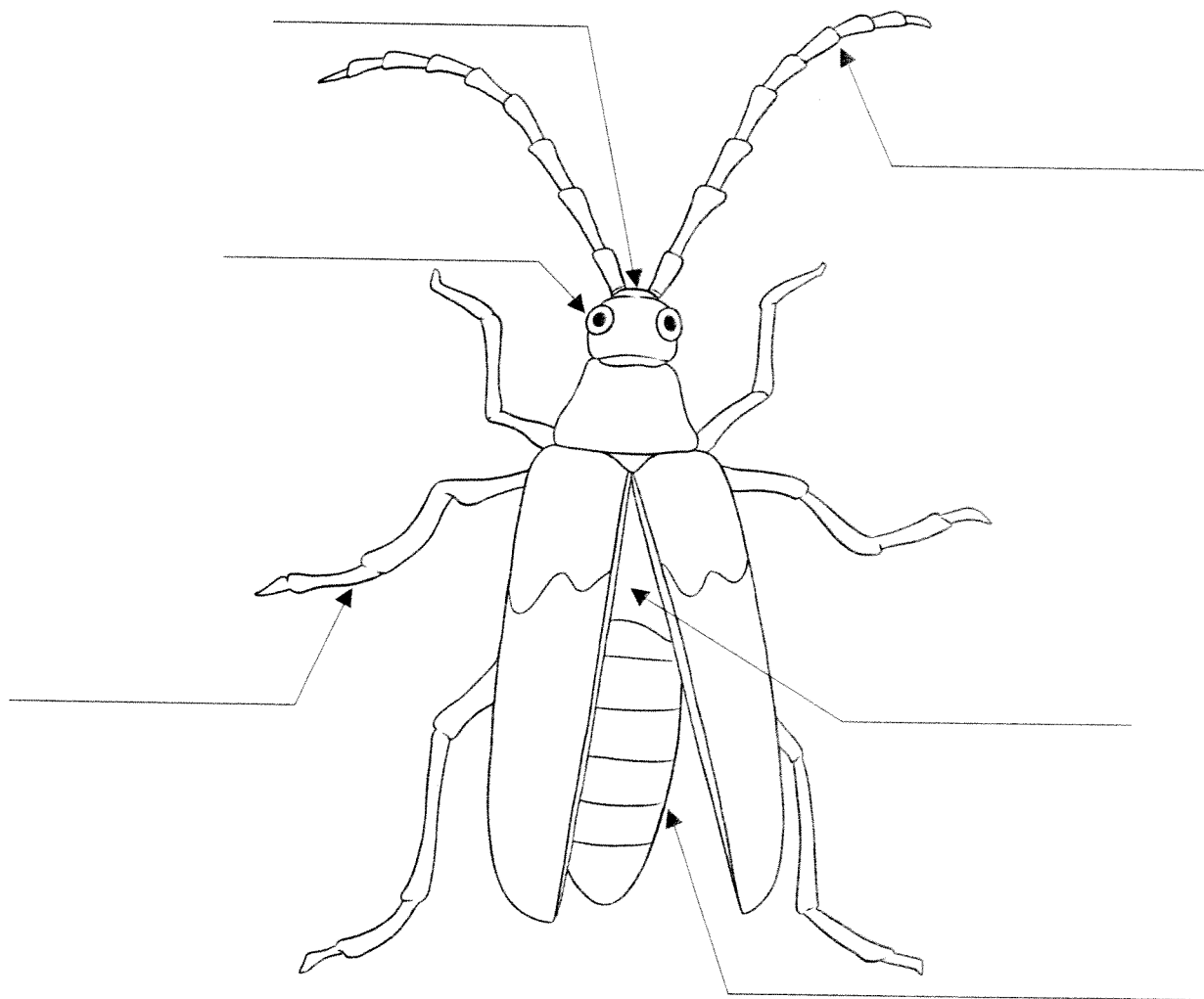
Note: For Activity B, see instructions in Notes for Teachers.

名字：_____ 月_____ 日

Write and Color: Body Parts of Insects
写一写，涂一涂：昆虫的身体部位

Fill in the blanks for the parts of the insect's body with the words below.

tuǐ 腿 leg	tóu 头 head	yǎn jīng 眼睛 eye	dù zi 肚子 abdomen	chù jiǎo 触角 antenna	xiōng bù 胸部 thorax
-----------------	------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------

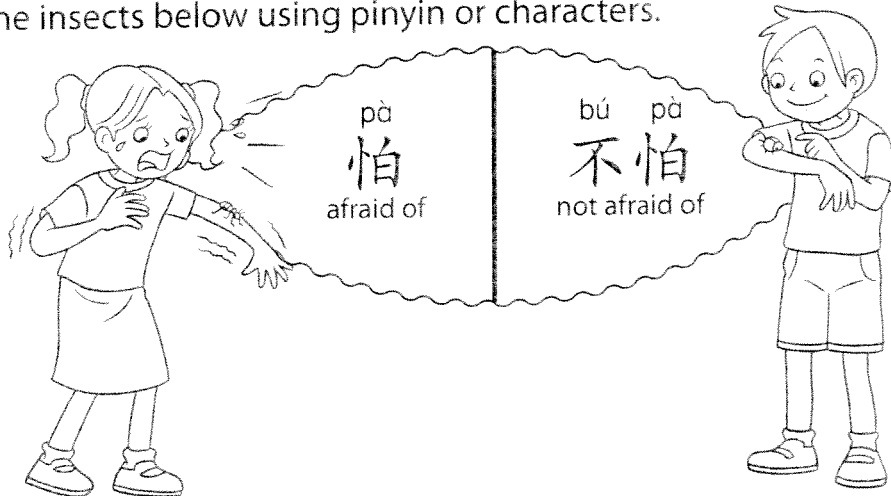




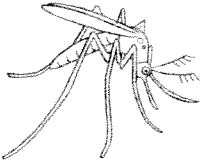
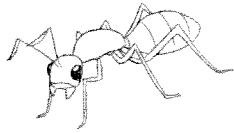
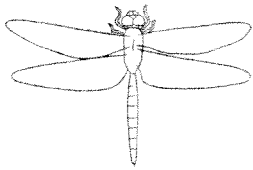
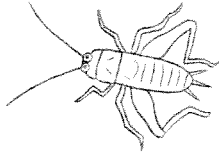
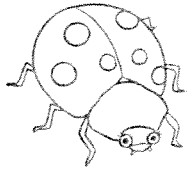

Color the different body parts of the insect as indicated below:

1. tuǐ : hēi sè 腿 : 黑色	3. tóu : huáng sè 头 : 黄色	5. xiōng bù : lǜ sè 胸部 : 绿色
2. yǎn jīng : hóng sè 眼睛 : 红色	4. dù zi : lán sè 肚子 : 蓝色	6. chù jiǎo : zǐ sè 触角 : 紫色

Fill in the Blanks: Are You Afraid Of These Insects?
填一填: 你怕不怕这些昆虫?

Fill in the blanks with "怕" or "不怕" to indicate whether or not you are afraid of each of the insects below using pinyin or characters.



 1. 我 _____ 蝴蝶。	 5. 我 _____ 蜜蜂。
 2. 我 _____ 蚊子。	 6. 我 _____ 蚂蚁。
 3. 我 _____ 蜻蜓。	 7. 我 _____ 蟋蟀。
 4. 我 _____ 瓢虫。	 8. 我 _____ 苍蝇。

Reading: Story of the Silkworm

读一读：蚕丝的故事

传说五千多年以前，中国有一位“黄帝”。他和妻子西陵氏住在一个大皇宫里。宫里有一个美丽的花园，种了很多桑树。

西陵氏喜欢早晨在花园散步，然后在桑树下休息喝茶。



有一天早上，西陵氏正在树下休息。忽然一只蚕茧“扑通”一声，掉进她的茶杯里。当她把蚕茧从热水中捞起时，西陵氏注意到有一条很细的线头。她顺势拉出蚕丝，越拉越长，从早上拉到黄昏，才把一只蚕茧的丝拉完。西陵氏发现蚕丝很特别，虽然很轻，但是韧性很强。



她开始寻找更多蚕茧进行抽丝及纺纱。后来，她开始大量养蚕并做成彩色的丝绸衣服和扇子等。由于丝绸非常珍贵，很多外国人都到中国来买，因此形成了一条著名的“丝路”。西陵氏因发明蚕丝的制作方法，被尊称为“嫫祖”。

Chuán shuō wǔ qiān duō nián yǐ qián, zhōng guó yǒu yí wèi “Huáng Dì”. Tā hé qī zi Xī Líng Shì zhù zài yí gè dà huáng gōng lì. Gōng lì yǒu yí gè měi lì de huā yuán, zhòng le hěn duō sāng shù.

Xī Líng Shì xǐ huan zǎo chén zài huā yuán sǎn bù, rán hòu zài sāng shù xià xiū xi hē chá.

Yǒu yì tiān zǎo shang, Xī Líng Shì zhèng zài shù xià xiū xi. Hū rán yì zhī cán jiǎn “pū tōng” yì shēng, diào jìn tā de chá bēi lì. Dāng tā bǎ cán jiǎn cóng rè shuǐ zhōng lāo qǐ shí, Xī Líng Shì zhù yì dào yǒu yì tiáo hěn xì de xiàn tóu. Tā shùn shì lā chū cán sī, yuè lā yuè cháng, cóng zǎo shang lā dào huáng hūn, cái bǎ yì zhī cán jiǎn de sī lā wán. Xī Líng Shì fā xiàn cán sī hěn tè bié, suī rán hěn qīng, dàn shì rèn xìng hěn qiáng.

Tā kāi shǐ xún zhǎo gèng duō cán jiǎn jìn xíng chōu sī jí fǎng shā. Hòu lái, tā kāi shǐ dà liàng yǎng cán bìng zuò chéng cǎi sè de sī chóu yī fu hé shàn zi děng. Yóu yú sī chóu fēi cháng zhēn guì, hěn duō wài guó rén dōu dào zhōng guó lái mǎi, yīn cǐ xíng chéng le yì tiáo zhù míng de “sī lù”. Xī Líng Shì yīn fā míng cán sī de zhì zuò fāng fǎ, bèi zhūn chēng wéi “léi zǔ”.

According to a Chinese legend, Huang Di, known as the Yellow Emperor, ruled China about five thousand years ago. He and his wife Xi Ling Shi lived together in an enormous palace with beautiful gardens. The palace gardens were full of mulberry trees.

Empress Xi Ling Shi loved to take long walks in the palace garden every morning. Afterwards, her servants would often bring her tea and cakes to enjoy while she rested in the shade of the mulberry trees.

On one such day, a cocoon fell from a mulberry tree right into the Empress' hot tea. As she started to remove the cocoon from her tea, the Empress noticed a fine white string from around the cocoon begin to unravel. She continued to pull the string from morning to evening until the entire covering of the cocoon was unwound. Empress Xi Ling Shi realized that this string was special, in that it was very light and yet very strong.

Excited by this amazing discovery, Empress Xi Ling Shi called on her servants to find more cocoons, unwind the strands, and join them together into a single fiber. Later, Empress Xi Ling Shi began to raise silkworms to produce silk for making colorful silk clothing, fans, and other items. The silk was so special that many foreigners traveled to China to get it through a route known as the “Silk Road”.

Quiz: Story of the Silkworm
考考你: 蚕丝的故事

Fill in the blanks using the words provided.

yī fu 衣服	huáng dì 黄帝	cán jiǎn 蚕茧	sī lù 丝路	léi zǔ 嫫祖
sī chóu 丝绸	shàn zi 扇子	sāng shù 桑树	xī líng shì 西陵氏	wǔ qiān duō nián 五千多年

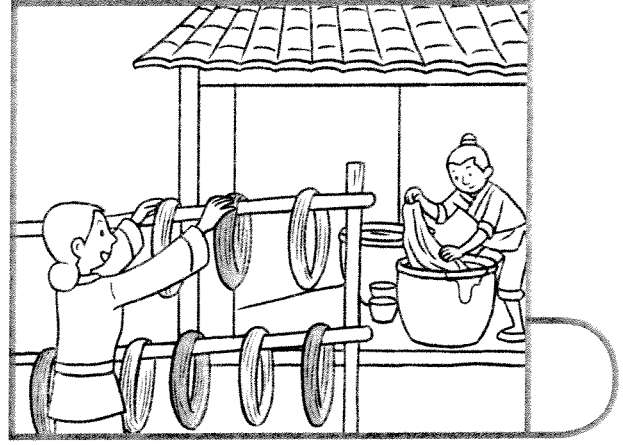
1. 中国传说中最早的皇帝是_____。
2. 发现蚕丝的人是_____。
3. 西陵氏又叫_____。
4. 蚕吃的叶子是长在_____上的。
5. 很多外国人到中国来买_____。
6. 古时候从外国到中国买丝绸的路叫做_____。
7. 丝可以做成_____和_____。
8. _____以前, 中国人就发明了丝。
9. 丝是从_____取出来的。

Number the pictures to show the correct order in the silk making process.

The Silk Making Process



shài gān cán jiǎn
晒干蚕茧 Drying cocoons



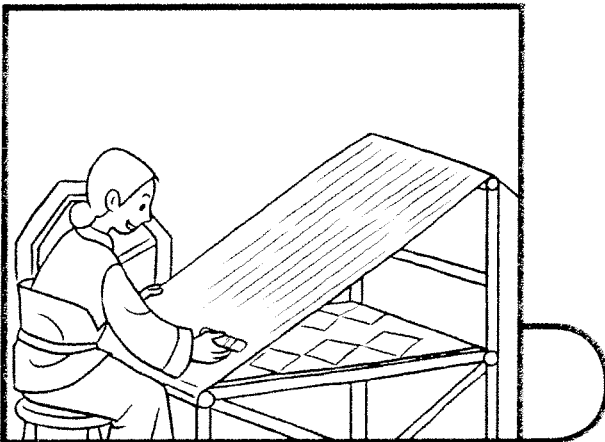
cán sī rǎn sè
蚕丝染色 Dyeing the silk



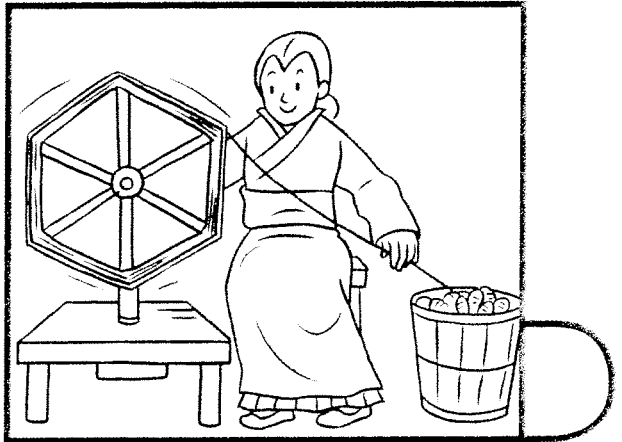
cǎi sāng yè
采桑叶 Gathering mulberries



yǎng cán
养蚕 Feeding the silkworms



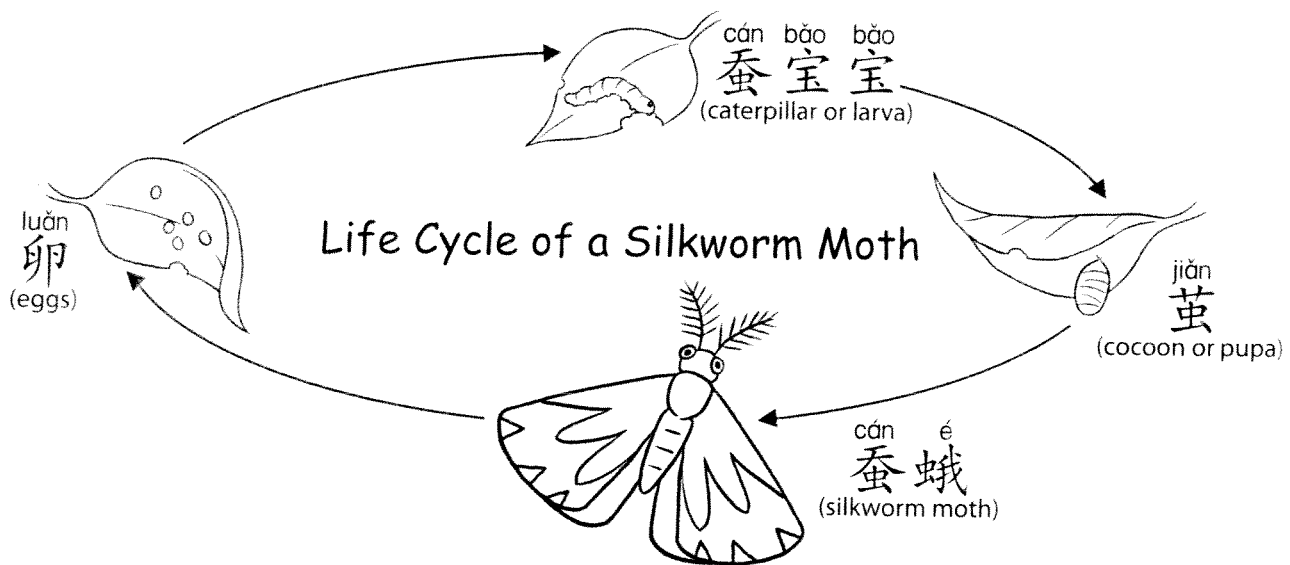
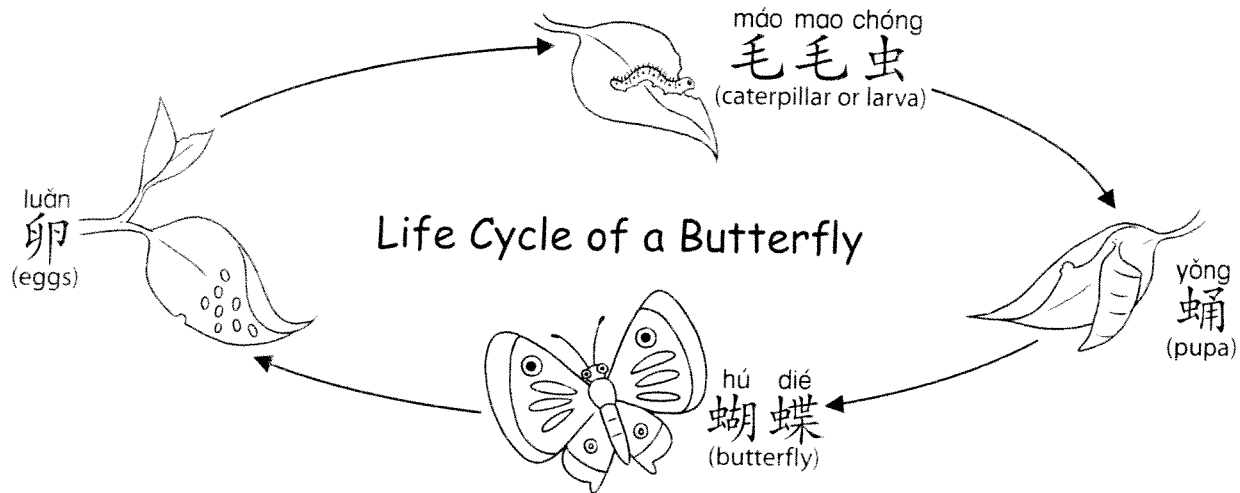
fǎng shā zhī bù
纺纱织布 Weaving the silk into fabric



chōu sī
抽丝 Spinning silk from cocoons

Compare: Life Cycles of the Butterfly and the Silkworm Moth 比一比：蝴蝶和蚕蛾的生命周期

Compare the life cycles of butterfly and silkworm moth and write down their similarities and differences.



xiāng tóng

相同 Similarities

bù tóng

不同 Differences

Reading: Dragon Boat Festival
读一读：端午节

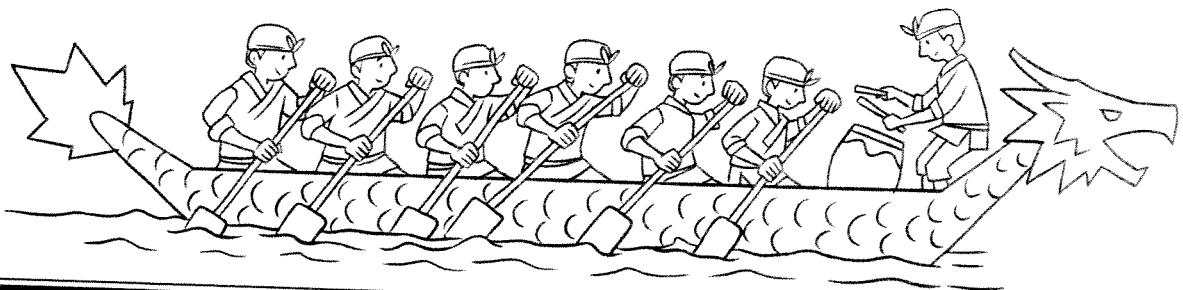
从前中国有一个名叫屈原的读书人，他在朝廷做官。当时中国有很多战乱。于是屈原给皇帝提供治理国家的建议。但是皇帝不同意他的看法，并把他的官位罢免了。

从此屈原常常在家乡附近的江边行走，并开始写作诗赋。后来他写了《离骚》，并成为一位有名的诗人。

有一天，屈原掉进江中淹死了。为了保护这位伟大的诗人，人们沿着江水划龙船驱除邪怪，保护屈原。另外，人们还用竹叶包了很多“粽子”，把它们丢进江中给鱼吃，希望它们不要伤害屈原的身体。



从此，每年到了农历五月五日屈原去世的这一天，中国人就举办龙舟比赛和包粽子来纪念这位爱国诗人。



Cóng qián zhōng guó yǒu yí gè míng jiào Qū Yuán de dú shū rén. Tā zài cháo tíng zuò guān. Dāng shí zhōng guó yǒu hěn duō zhàn luàn. Yú shì Qū Yuán gěi huáng dì tí gōng zhì lǐ guó jiā de jiàn yì. Dàn shì huáng dì bù tóng yì tā de kàn fǎ, bìng bǎ tā de guān wèi bà miǎn le.

Cóng cǐ Qū Yuán cháng cháng zài jiā xiāng fù jìn de jiāng biān xíng zǒu, bìng kāi shǐ xiě zuò shī fù. Hòu lái tā xiě le “lí sāo”, bìng chéng wéi yí wèi yǒu míng de shī rén.

Yǒu yì tiān, Qū Yuán diào jìn jiāng zhōng yān sǐ le. Wéi le bǎo hù zhè wèi wěi dà de shī rén, rén men yán zhe jiāng shuǐ huá lóng chuán qū chú xié guài, bǎo hù Qū Yuán. Lìng wài, rén men hái yòng zhú yè bāo le hěn duō “zòng zi”, bǎ tā men diū jìn jiāng zhōng gěi yú chī, xī wàng tā men bú yào shāng hài Qū Yuán de shēn tǐ.

Cóng cǐ, měi nián dào le nóng lì wǔ yuè wǔ rì Qū Yuán qù shì de zhè yì tiān, zhōng guó rén jiū jǔ bàn lóng zhōu bǐ sài hé bāo zòng zi lái jì niàn zhè wèi ài guó shī rén.

Long ago in China there lived a wise man named Qu Yuan. He worked as an advisor to the emperor at a time when there was a great deal of chaos in China. Qu Yuan gave the emperor some good ideas about how to restore order in China, but the emperor did not agree with his ideas and sent him away.

After that Qu Yuan spent his time taking long walks along the river by his home and began to write poetry. Before long, he wrote a famous poem “Li Sao” and became known as a great poet in China.

One day Qu Yuan fell into the river and drowned. To protect this great poet, people rowed boats decorated with carved dragons along the river trying to keep the evil spirits from hurting Qu Yuan. They also made bunches of rice dumplings wrapped with bamboo or reed leaves known as “zong zi”. They threw zong zi into the river, hoping that the fish in the river would eat them instead of Qu Yuan’s body.

From that day on, on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month, the death anniversary of Qu Yuan, people in China hold dragon boat races and eat zong zi in honor of this patriotic poet, Qu Yuan.

Match: Dragon Boat Festival

配一配: 端午节

Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B:

(Column A)

龙舟比赛

爱国诗人

治理国家

不同意

战乱

读书人

罢免

粽子

从此

建议

(Column B)

remove from office

chaos and wars

dragon boat races

from this date on

suggest

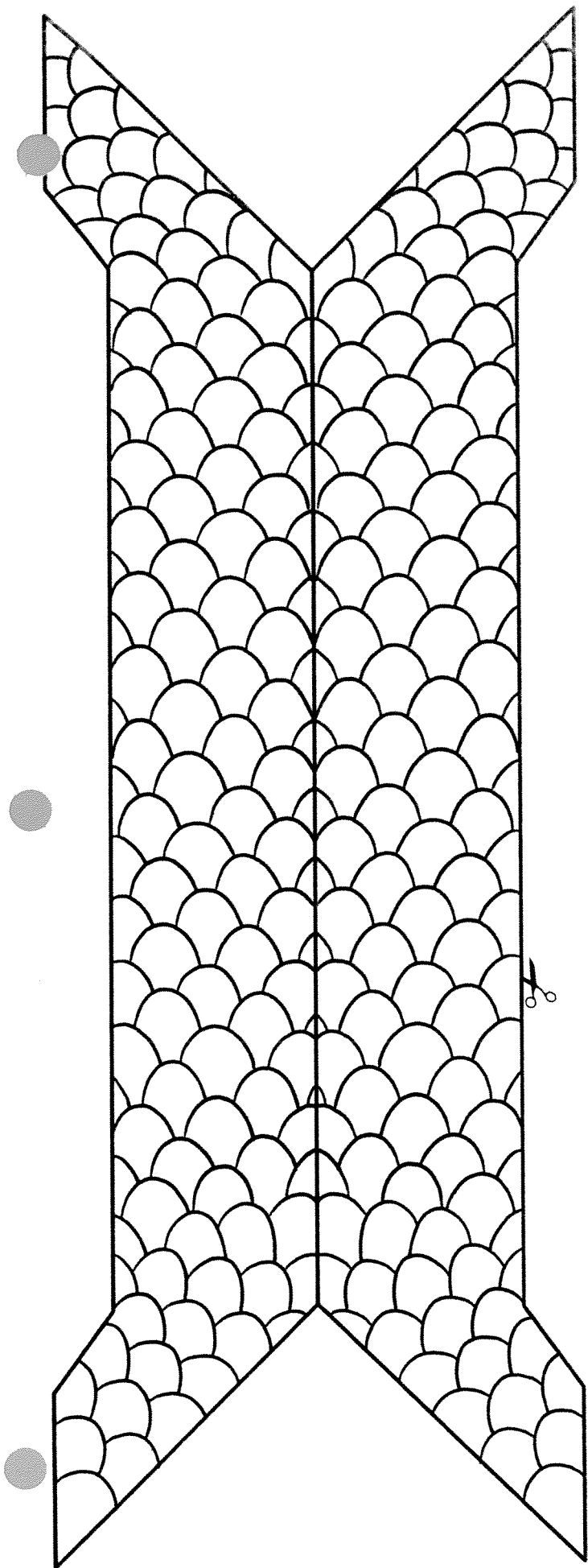
rice dumplings
wrapped with bamboo
or reed leaves

is not agreeable

scholar

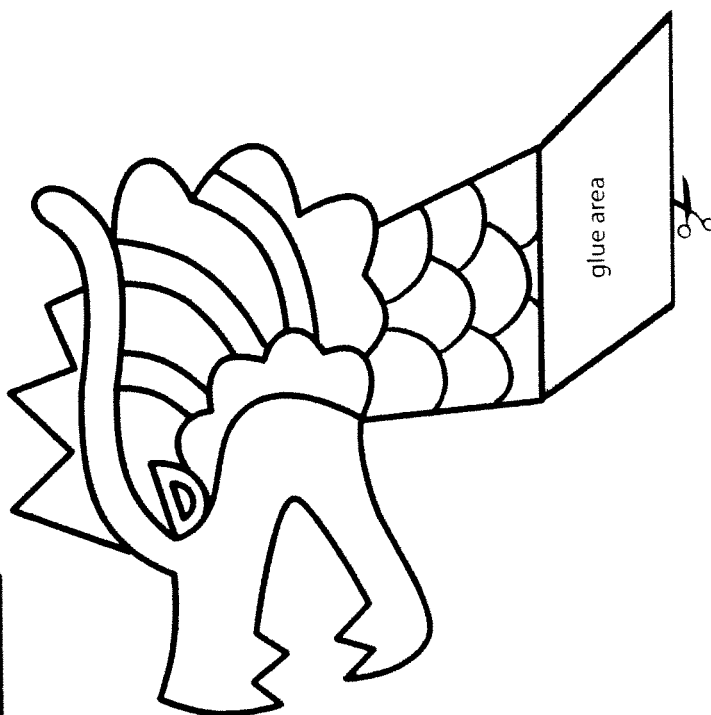
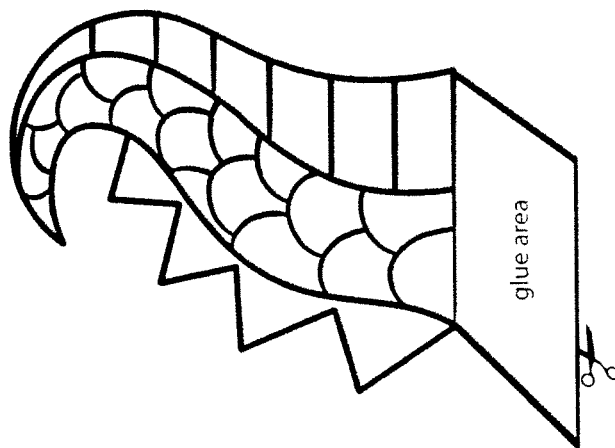
govern the country

Qu Yuan



Instructions:

1. Cut out the dragon head, tail and boat body.
2. Fold the boat body in half.
3. Glue the dragon head and tail to each end of the boat body.
4. Color and decorate the boat.



Let's Talk: Hobbies and Sports

说一说: 爱好和运动

Dialogue 1

(A) ^{nǐ xǐ huan zuò shén me xiū xián huó dòng} 你喜欢做什么休闲活动?

(B) ^{wǒ xǐ huan pǎo bù nǐ e} 我喜欢跑步。你呢?

(A) ^{wǒ xǐ huan dǎ qiú} 我喜欢打球。

(B) ^{wǒ yě xǐ huan dǎ qiú} 我也喜欢打球。

(A) ^{hǎo jí le míng tiān wǒ men yì qǐ qù dǎ qiú zěn me yàng} 好极了。明天我们一起去打球, 怎么样?

(B) ^{hǎo a míng tiān jiàn} 好啊, 明天见!



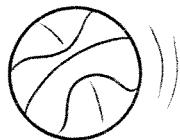
Dialogue 2

(A) ^{nǐ zuì xǐ huan shén me yùn dòng} 你最喜欢什么运动?

(B) ^{wǒ zuì xǐ huan dǎ lán qiú} 我最喜欢打篮球。

(A) ^{nǐ zuì bù xǐ huan tāo yàn} 你最不喜欢 (讨厌) 什么运动?

(B) ^{wǒ zuì bù xǐ huan tāo yàn} 我最不喜欢 (讨厌) _____。



Dialogue 3

(A) ^{xià tiān kě yǐ zuò shén me yùn dòng} 夏天可以做什么运动?


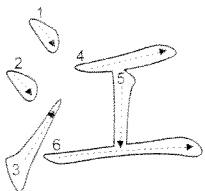


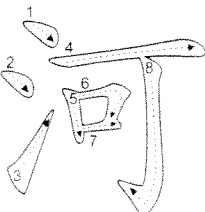


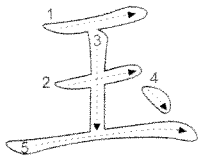


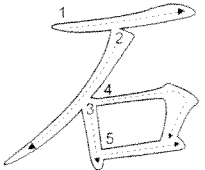

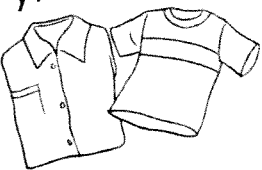
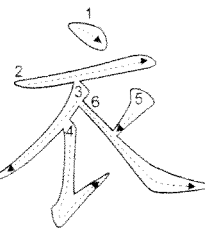

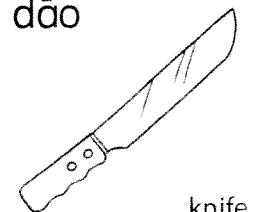
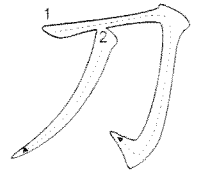

(B) ^{xià tiān kě yǐ} 夏天可以 _____。

(A) ^{dōng tiān kě yǐ zuò shén me yùn dòng} 冬天可以做什么运动?

(B) ^{dōng tiān kě yǐ} 冬天可以 _____。

Let's Write!

写一写

<p>jiāng</p>  <p>big river</p>				
<p>hé</p>  <p>river</p>				
<p>yù</p>  <p>jade</p>				
<p>shí</p>  <p>stone</p>				
<p>yī</p>  <p>clothes</p>				
<p>dāo</p>  <p>knife</p>				

七月 July

July Calendar

National Day

Peking Opera

Origami

Tangram

Four Treasures of the Study

Try It Out!

七月月历

国庆节

京剧脸谱

趣味折纸

七巧板

文房四宝

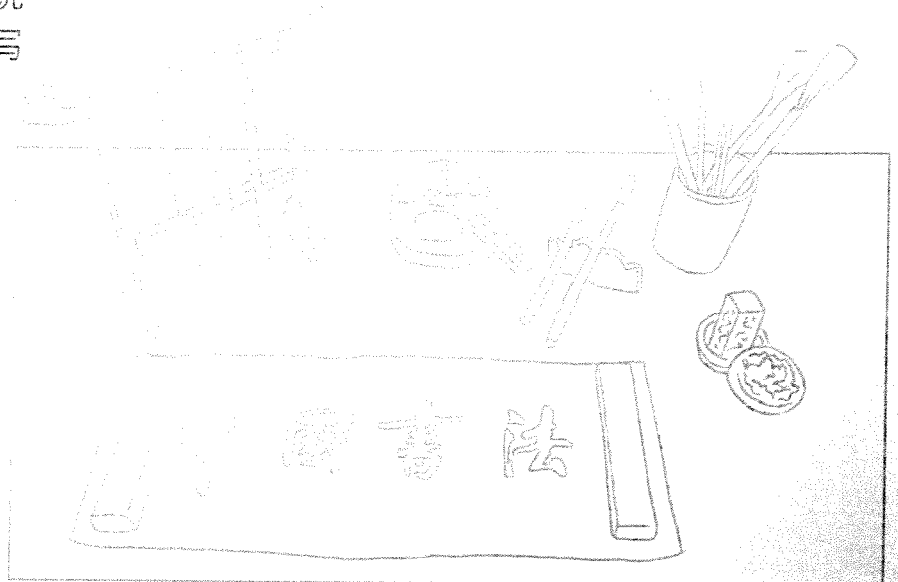
每月一练

Let's Talk!

Let's Write!

说一说

写一写



měi guó dú lì rì

美国独立日



○
年

xīng qī rì 星期日

xīng qī yī 星期 一

xīng qī èr
星期二

xīng qī sān
星期三

xīng qī sì 星期四

xīng qī wǔ
星 期 五

xīng qī liù 星期六

What's Happening in July?
七月知多少?

1. 今天 是 _____ 月 _____ 日。

2. 明天 是 _____ 月 _____ 日。

3. 后天 是 _____ 月 _____ 日。

4. 昨天 是 星期 _____。

5. 前天 是 星期 _____。

6. 七月 一共有 _____ 天。

7. 七月中 特别的 日子 是 _____。

8. 七月 的天气 很 _____。

9. 七月十五日 的一星期后 是 _____ 月 _____ 日。

10. _____ 的生日 是 _____ 月 _____ 日。
(a person's name)





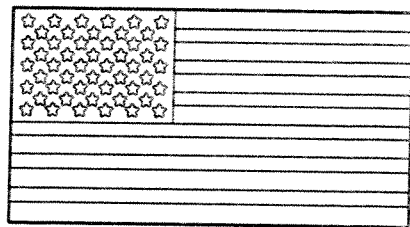
yān huǒ

烟火



měi guó

美国



guó qí

国旗



qī yuè sì rì

七月四日



zì yóu nǚ shén

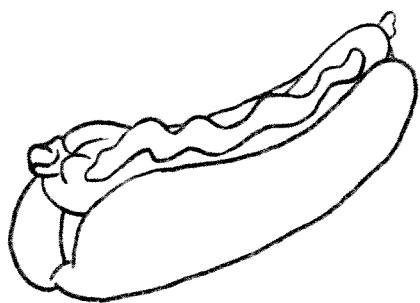
自由女神



yóu xíng

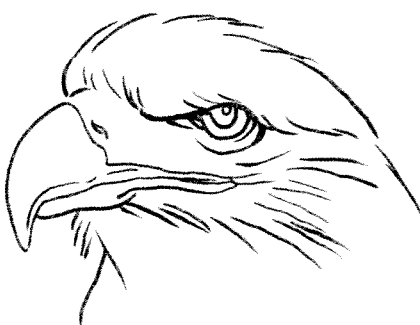
游行

parade



rè gǒu

热狗



lǎo yīng

老鹰

eagle



yě cān

野餐

picnic

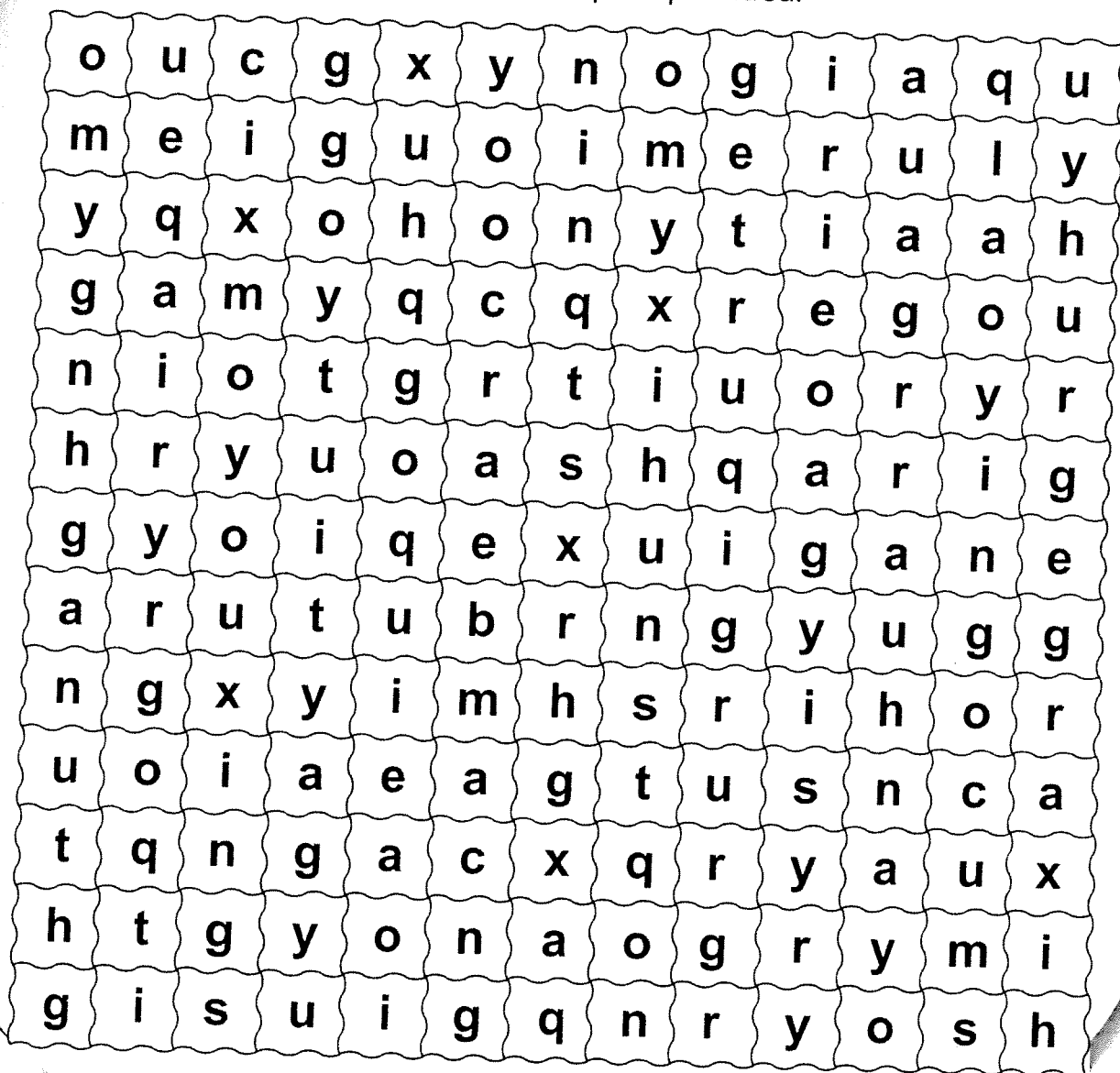
Match and Write: Independence Day
连一连，写一写：美国独立日

Draw a line to match the characters in Column A with those in Column B to make new words. Then write the pinyin and meaning for each.

Column A	Column B	pinyin	meaning
1. 美 •	• 狗 → _____		
2. 自由 •	• 旗 → _____		
3. 烟 •	• 鹰 → _____		
4. 热 •	• 四日 → _____		
5. 老 •	• 国 → _____		
6. 国 •	• 女神 → _____		
7. 七月 •	• 行 → _____		
8. 野 •	• 餐 → _____		
9. 游 •	• 火 → _____		

Word Search: Independence Day
找一找: 美国独立日

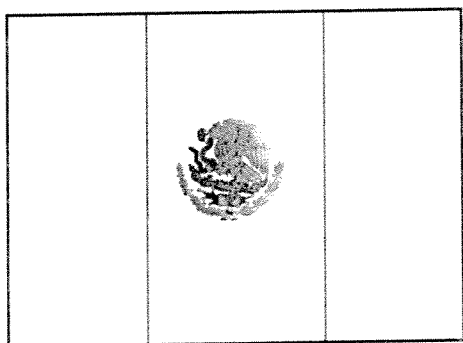
Find and circle each of the words listed below the puzzle, then write the English meaning for each word in the space provided.



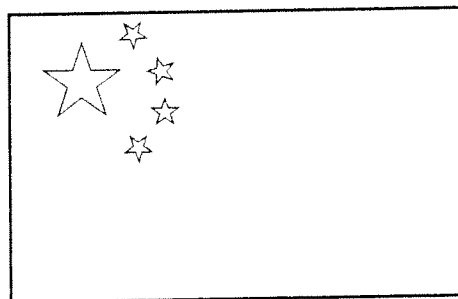
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. lǎo yīng _____ | 5. rè gǒu _____ |
| 2. guō qí _____ | 6. yě cān _____ |
| 3. yān huǒ _____ | 7. měi guó _____ |
| 4. qī yuè sì rì _____ | 8. yóu xíng _____ |

Coloring: National Day around the World
涂颜色：世界各国的国庆节

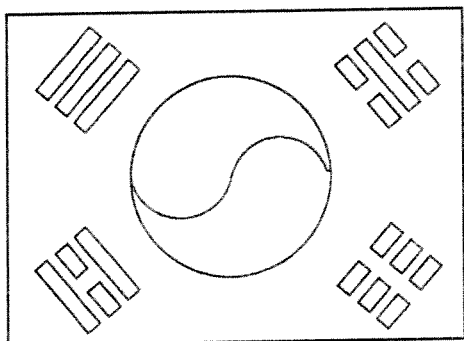
Color the flags below and write the dates of each country's national day in Chinese. Draw your own country flag in the empty box and fill in the date of your country's national day in Chinese.



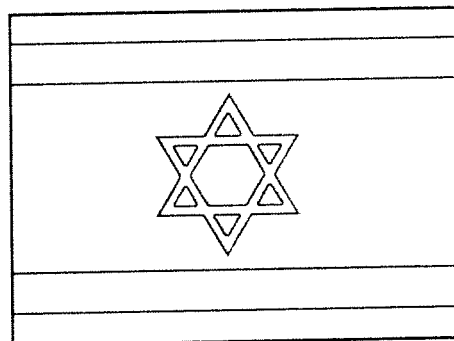
_____月_____日



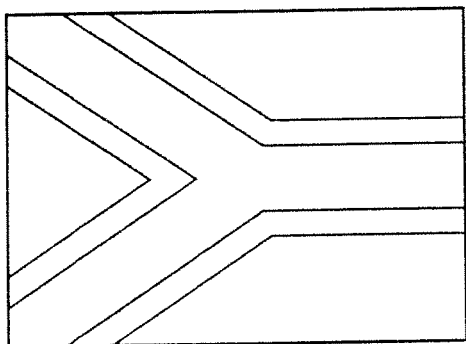
_____月_____日



_____月_____日



_____月_____日



_____月_____日

(Draw a flag of your choice.)

_____月_____日

Note: Students are encouraged to do online search for this activity. Refer to the answers in Notes for Teachers on p. 61.

名字: _____ 月 _____ 日

Write, Draw, Color: My Country's National Day
写一写, 画一画, 涂一涂: 我的国庆节

Fill in the blanks in Chinese characters and in English.

nǐ hǎo wǒ jiào
1. 你好。我叫 _____。

Hello. My name is _____.

wǒ zhù zài
2. 我住在 _____。(name of country)

I live in _____.

wǒ de guó qìng jié shì yuè rì
3. 我的国庆节是 _____ 月 _____ 日。

My country's national day is on _____.

wǒ de guó qí de yán sè yǒu sè
4. 我的国旗的颜色有 _____ 色。

The colors of my country's flag are _____.

Draw and color your country's flag below.

京剧是中国优美的艺术形式之一。京剧中有四种重要角色——生：男主角；旦：女主角；净：英雄及武士角色；丑：动作表情引人发笑的角色。

京剧中的角色各有不同的服装、脸谱和表演动作。

红色代表忠实，黄色代表狂野，绿色代表勇敢，蓝色代表英勇，白色代表阴险，黑色代表正直，金银色代表神灵和鬼怪。

京剧结合了说、唱、表演和武打的艺术。表演时以中国传统乐器伴奏。

Jīng jù shì zhōng guó yōu měi de yì shù xíng shì zhī yī. Jīng jù zhōng yǒu sì zhǒng zhòng yào jué sè—shēng: nán zhǔ jué; dàn: nǚ zhǔ jué; jìng: yīng xióng jí wǔ shì jué sè; chǒu: dòng zuò biǎo qíng yǐn rén fā xiào de jué sè.

Jīng jù zhōng de jué sè gè yǒu bù tóng de fú zhuāng, liǎn pǔ hé biǎo yǎn dòng zuò.

Hóng sè dài biǎo zhōng shí, huáng sè dài biǎo kuáng yě, lǜ sè dài biǎo yǒng gǎn, lán sè dài biǎo yīng yǒng, bái sè dài biǎo yīn xiǎn, hēi sè dài biǎo zhèng zhí, jīn yín sè dài biǎo shén líng hé guǐ guài.

Jīng jù jié hé le shuō, chàng, biǎo yǎn hé wǔ dǎ de yì shù. Biǎo yǎn shí yǐ zhōng guó chuán tǒng yuè qì bàn zòu.

Peking Opera is a popular art form in China. There are four main roles: Sheng (leading male roles), Dan (leading female roles), Jing (heroes and warriors), and Chou (clown-like roles).

The performers all have their special costumes, make-up and movements. Audience members can easily identify the good or evil characters on stage by the colors and designs on their painted faces. Here is a general explanation of what the colors represent:

- Red: loyal, honest
- Yellow: wild, angry
- Green: brave, stable
- Blue: fearless
- White: dangerous, tricky
- Black: moral, just
- Gold/Silver: for gods and ghosts

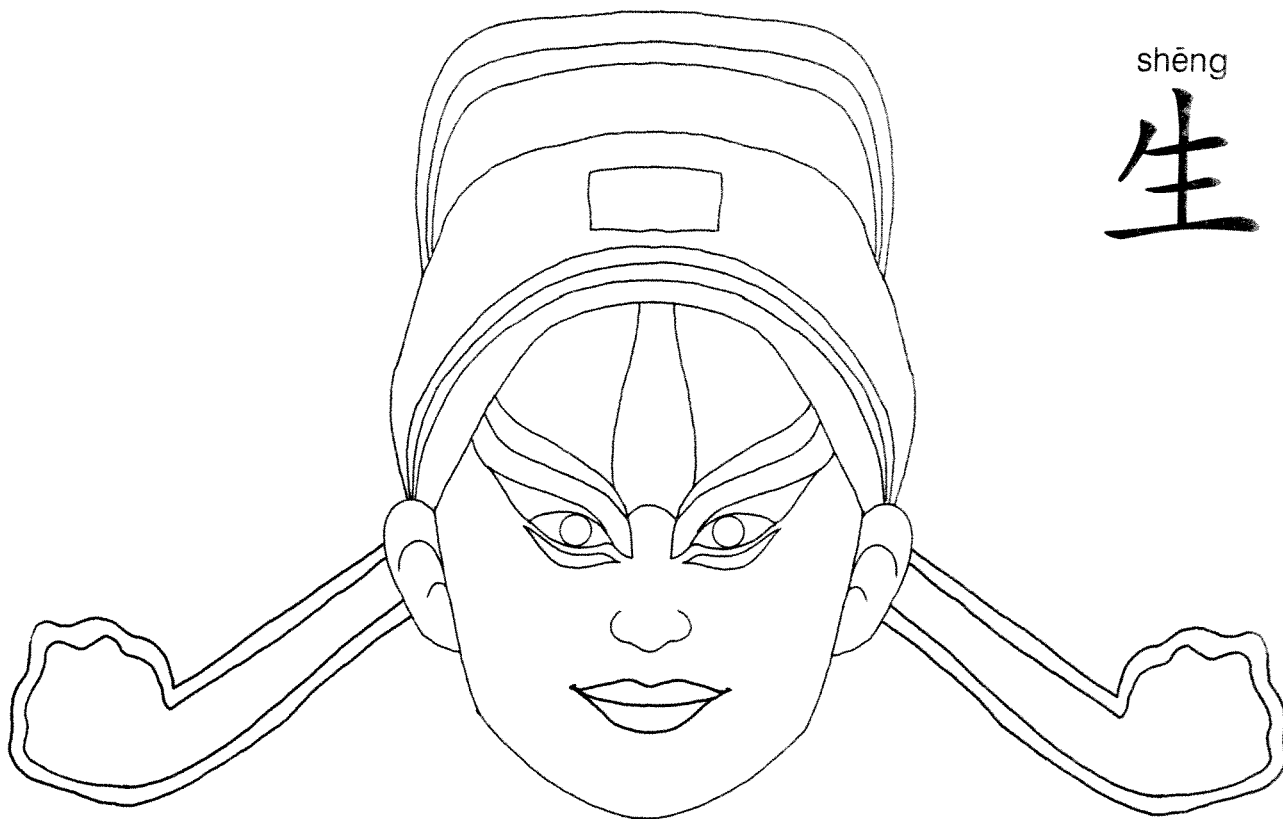
Peking Opera combines recital, singing, acting and acrobatic fighting. It is also accompanied by traditional musical instruments.

名字：_____

_____月_____日

shēng

生



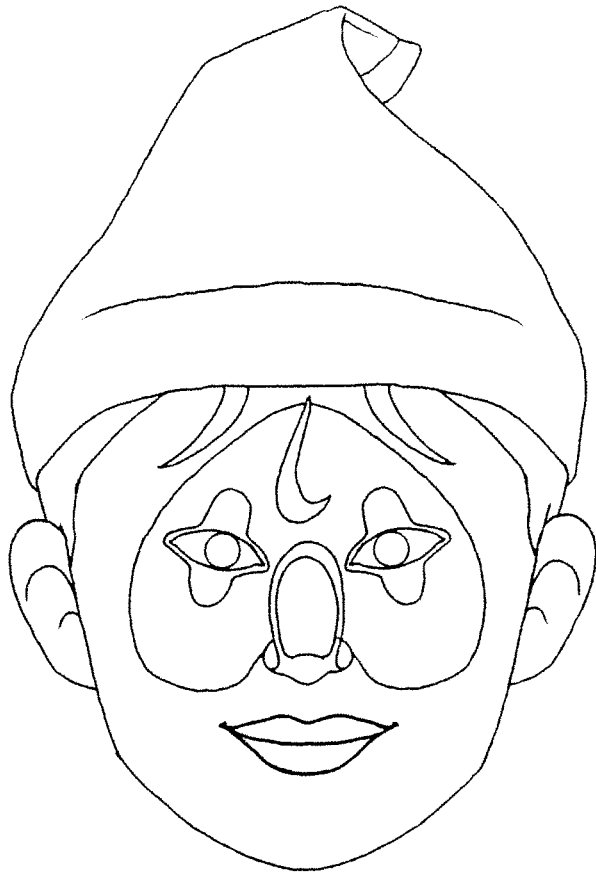
dàn

旦



chǒu

丑



sūn wù kōng

孙悟空
Monkey King

jìng

净





jìng
净

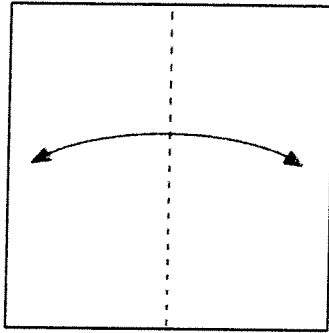


jìng
净

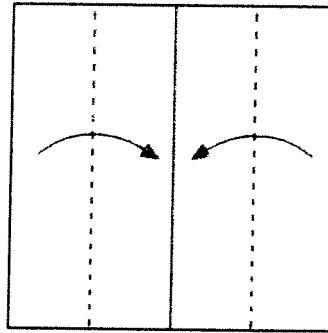
Origami Fun: Pinwheel

趣味折纸: 风车

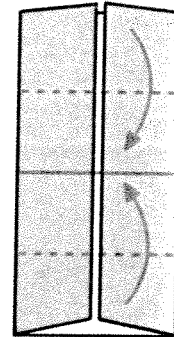
Follow these steps to make a pinwheel.



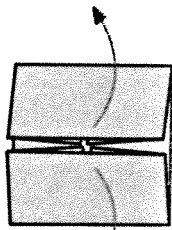
1 Fold in half to make a crease and open again



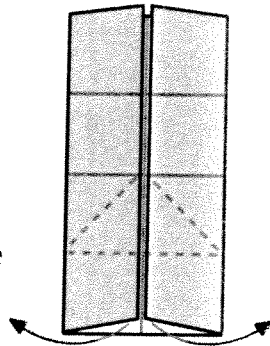
2 Fold to meet the center line along the crease



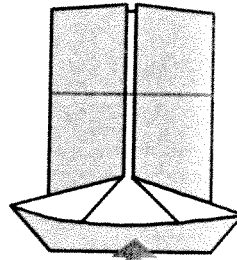
3 Fold on the dotted lines towards the center



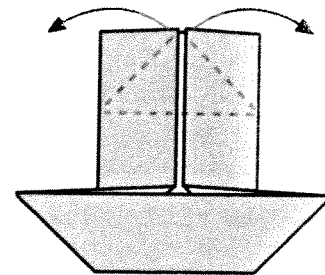
4 Unfold these two folds



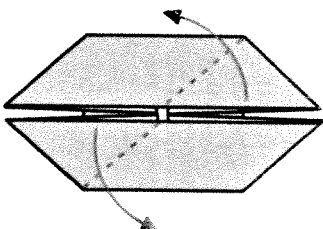
5 Open the corners and fold forward on the dotted lines



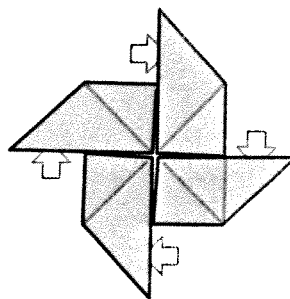
6 Open the ↑ and flatten



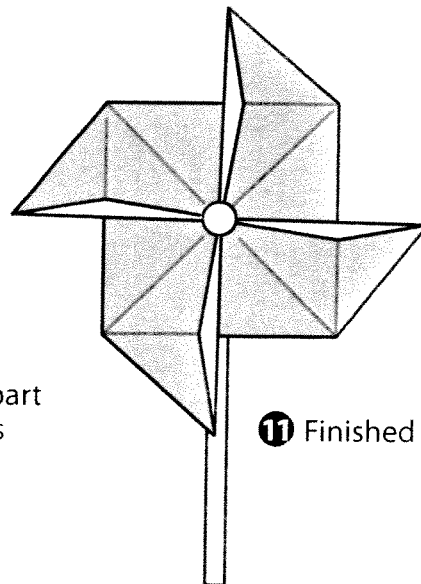
7 Open the corner folds and flatten like figures 5 and 6



8 Fold on the dotted line

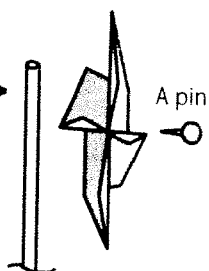


9 Lightly open the → part to make slight spaces



11 Finished

Straw
or
a disposable
chopstick



10 Push a paper fastener or pin through the center and attach to a straw or disposable chopstick

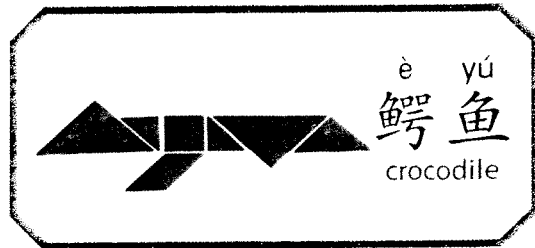
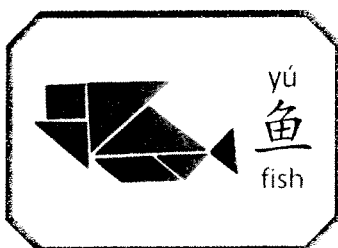
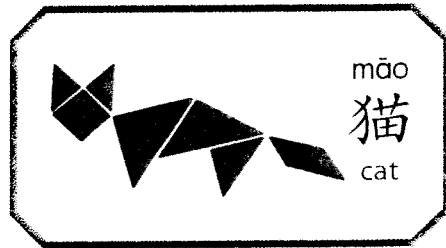
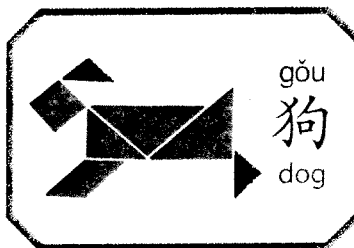
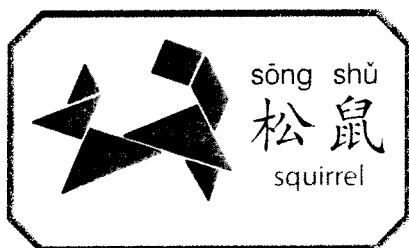
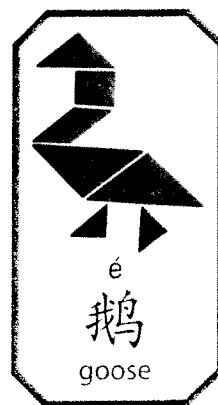
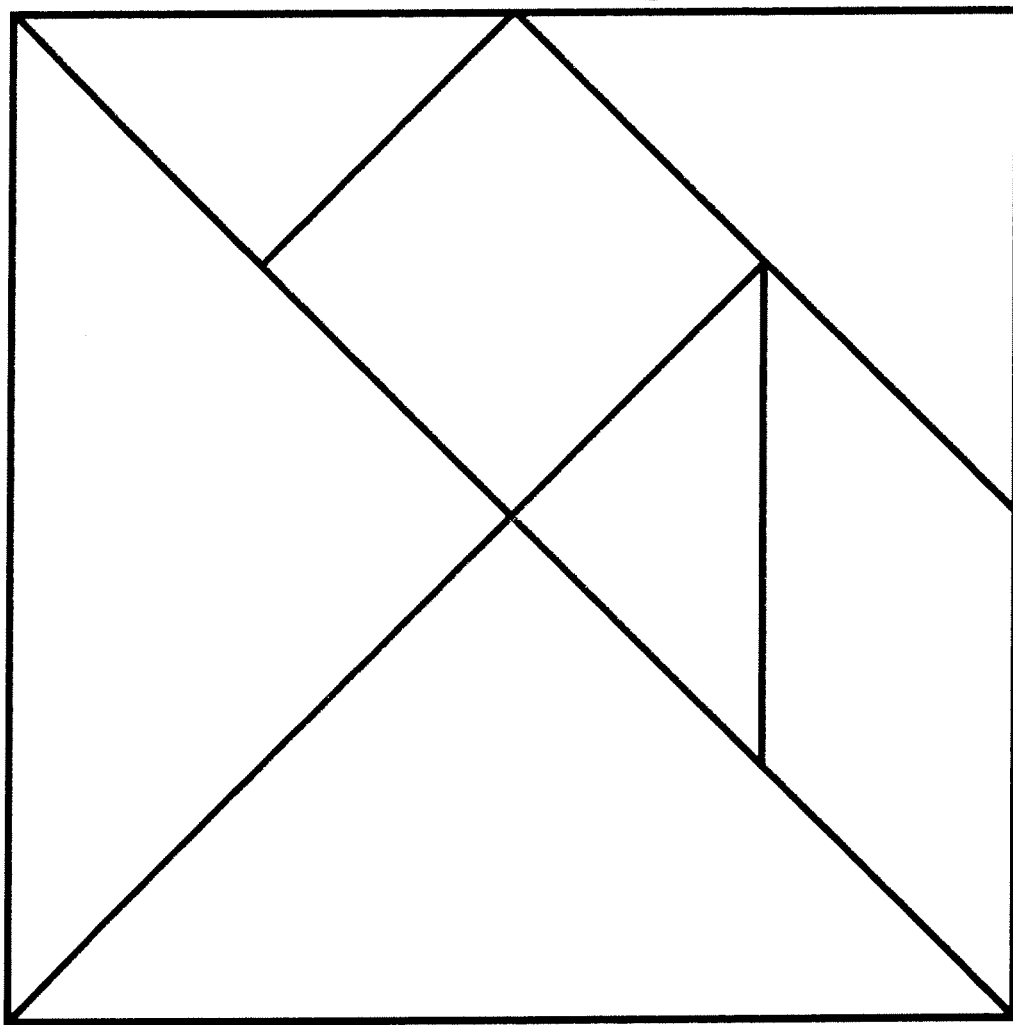
fēng chē
风车 Pinwheel

名字：_____ 月_____ 日

Art Project: Tangram Fun
创意手工：七巧板

Cut out the seven pieces of the tangram and use them to create the following animals.

qī qiǎo bǎn
七巧板 Tangram



名字： _____ 月 _____ 日

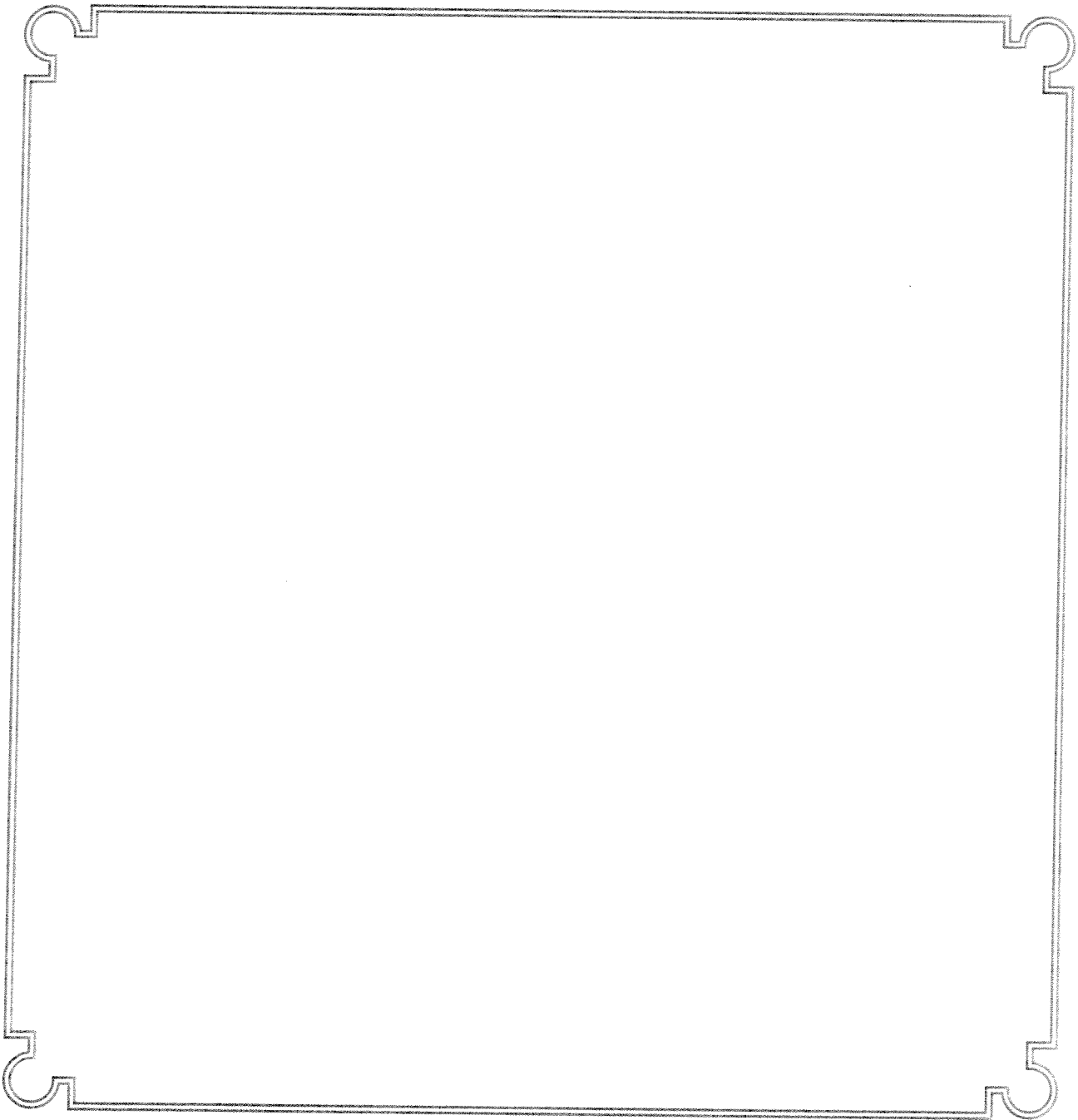
Art Project: Tangram Fun
创意手工：七巧板

zhè shì

这是 _____ 。 (This is a _____.)

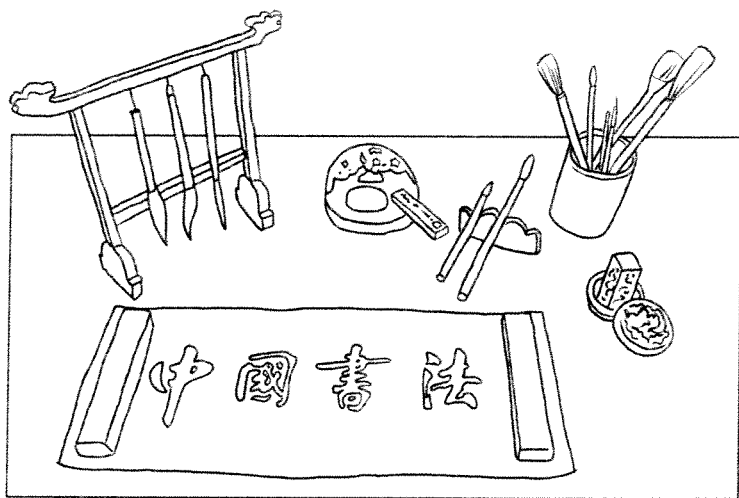
tā shì wǒ de hǎo péng yǒu

它是我的好朋友。 (It is my good friend.)



Reading: Chinese Calligraphy and Painting
读一读：中国书法和中国画

琴、棋、书、画是古代中国读书人必备的四种技艺。“书”和“画”离不开“文房四宝”，也就是笔、墨、纸、砚。



“书”就是书法，它不仅是书写文字而已，还是一种独特的表达思想的方式。我们可以从书法的风格来了解作者的性格和思想。

中国人一向认为好的画就像一首好的诗。所以我们常说“诗中有画，画中有诗。”以前很多人既是有名的画家，也是优秀的诗人和书法家。

中国画主要分为山水画、花鸟画和人物画三种。

书画作品上的题字和印章除了帮助我们辨识作者，了解作者的思想 and 感情之外，还可以当作书画作品的装饰，增加美感。

Qín, qí, shū, huà shì gǔ dài zhōng guó dú shū rén bì bèi de sì zhǒng jì yì. "Shū" hé "huà" lí bù kāi "wén fāng sì bǎo", yě jiù shì bǐ, mò, zhǐ, yàn.

"Shū" jiù shì shū fǎ, tā bù jǐn shì shū xiě wén zì ér yǐ, hái shì yì zhǒng dú tè de biǎo dá sī xiǎng de fāng shì. Wǒ men kě yǐ cóng shū fǎ de fēng gé lái liǎo jiě zuò zhě de xìng gé hé sī xiǎng.

Zhōng guó rén yí xiàng rèn wéi hǎo de huà jiù xiàng yì shǒu hǎo de shī. Suǒ yǐ wǒ men cháng shuō "Shī zhōng yǒu huà, huà zhōng yǒu shī." Yǐ qián hěn duō rén jì shì yǒu míng de huà jiā, yě shì yǒu xiù de shī rén hé shū fǎ jiā.

Zhōng guó huà zhǔ yào fēn wéi shān shuǐ huà, huā niǎo huà hé rén wù huà sān zhǒng.

Shū huà zuò pǐn shàng de tí zì hé yìn zhāng chū le bāng zhù wǒ men biàn shí zuò zhě, liǎo jiě zuò zhě de sī xiǎng hé gǎn qíng zhī wài, hái kě yǐ dāng zuò shū huà zuò pǐn de zhuāng shì, zēng jiā měi gǎn.

In ancient China, scholars were expected to master the four skills: Qin (playing a musical instrument), Qi (playing chess), Shu (calligraphy), and Hua (painting). To become successful in the disciplines of calligraphy and painting, it was necessary for scholars to have "Wenfang Si Bao", which translates to "Four Treasures of the Study". These four treasures are Chinese writing brush, paper, inkstick and inkstone.

"Shu" refers to Chinese calligraphy, which is more than just a way of writing Chinese characters. It is a unique art form of expression and self discipline. The artist's personality, emotions, and way of thinking are all revealed in this special art form.

In China they say that a good painting is a good poem and vice versa. In other words, there is painting in poetry and poetry in painting. In ancient China many great artists were also great poets. The three major categories in Chinese painting are landscapes, flowers and birds, and figure portraits.

Most Chinese calligraphy and paintings include an inscription and seal by the artist which adds to the decorative beauty of the artwork.



Fill in the Blanks: Four Treasures of the Study
填空: 文房四宝

Fill in the blanks using the words provided.

bù jǐn 不仅	zhǐ 纸	xìng gé 性格	bì bèi de 必备的	huà zhōng yǒu shī 画中有诗	bǐ 笔
sī xiǎng 思想	rén wù huà 人物画	ér yǐ 而已	dú tè de 独特的	chú le 除了	zhī wài 之外

1. qín qí shū huà shì zhōng guó gǔ dài dú shū rén _____ sì zhǒng jì yì
琴、棋、书、画是中国古代读书人 _____ 四种技艺。

2. wén fáng sì bǎo jiù shì _____ mò _____ yàn
“文房四宝”就是 _____、墨、 _____、砚。

3. shū fǎ shì shū xiě wén zì tā hái shì yì zhǒng
书法 _____ 是书写文字 _____, 它还是一种
_____ biǎo dá sī xiǎng de fāng shì
表达思想的方式。

4. wǒ men kě yǐ cóng shū fǎ de fēng gé lái liǎo jiě zuò zhě de hé
我们可以从书法的风格来了解作者的 _____ 和
_____。

5. suǒ yǐ wǒ men cháng shuō shī zhōng yǒu huà _____
所以我们常说“诗中有画, _____。”

6. zhōng guó huà zhǔ yào fēn wéi shān shuǐ huà huā niǎo huà hé sān zhǒng
中国画主要分为山水画、花鸟画和 _____ 三种。

7. shū huà zuò pǐn shàng de tí zì hé yìn zhāng bāng zhù wǒ men liǎo jiě
书画作品上的题字和印章 _____ 帮助我们了解
zuò zhě de sī xiǎng hé gǎn qíng hái kě yǐ dāng zuò shū huà zuò pǐn
作者思想和感情 _____, 还可以当作书画作品
de zhuāng shì zēng jiā měi gǎn
的装饰, 增加美感。

(一) 造句 Making sentences

不仅……而已，还……

1. 书法不仅是书写文字而已，它还是一种独特的表达思想的方式。
2. 马克不仅会说英语和西班牙语而已，他还会说中文。
3. _____

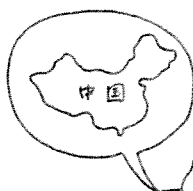
除了……之外，还……

1. 书画作品上的题字和印章除了帮助我们辨识作者之外，还可以当作书画作品的装饰，增加美感。
2. 学中文除了可以帮助我们认识中国人之外，还可以帮助我们了解中国文化。
3. _____

(二) 简答题 (Write your answers in pinyin or characters.)

1. 什么是古代中国读书人必备的四种技艺?
What are the four skills required of ancient Chinese scholars?
_____, _____, _____, _____。
2. 什么是“文房四宝”? What are the "Four Treasures of the Study"?
_____, _____, _____, _____。
3. 中国画主要分为哪三种?
What are the three major categories of Chinese painting?
_____, _____, _____。
4. 为什么中国书画作品上常有题字和印章? Why are inscriptions and seals usually included in the artwork of Chinese calligraphy and painting?

Let's Talk: Nationalities and Countries
说一说：国籍与国家



Dialogue 1

nǐ shì nǎ guó rén
(A) 你是哪国人？

wǒ shì měi guó rén nǐ ne
(B) 我是美国人？你呢？

wǒ shì zhōng guó rén dàn shì wǒ zhù zài měi guó
(A) 我是中国人。但是我住在美国。

nà nǐ huì shuō zhōng wén ma
(B) 那你会说中文吗？

dāng rán huì wǒ huì shuō zhōng wén yě huì shuō yīng wén
(A) 当然会！我会说中文，也会说英文。

nǐ zhēn bàng
(B) 你真棒！



Dialogue 2

zhōng guó zài nǎr
(A) 中国在哪儿？

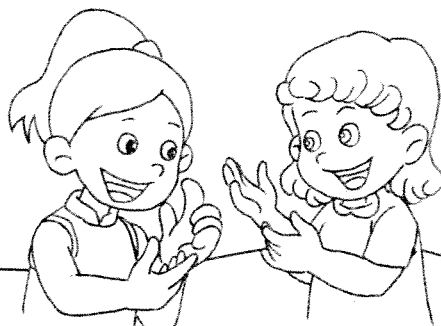
zhōng guó zài yà zhōu
(B) 中国在亚洲。

mò xī gē zài nǎr
(A) 墨西哥在哪儿？

mò xī gē zài zhōng nán měi zhōu
(B) 墨西哥在中南美洲。

ào dà lì yà zài nǎr
(A) 澳大利亚在哪儿？

ào dà lì yà zài
(B) 澳大利亚在_____。



Dialogue 3

nǐ qù guò zhōng guó ma
(A) 你去过中国吗？

cóng lái méi yǒu dàn shì wǒ hěn xiǎng qù
(B) 从来没有。但是我很想去。

nǐ xiǎng qù zhōng guó de nǎ xiē dì fang
(A) 你想去中国的哪些地方？

wǒ xiǎng qù
(B) 我想去_____、

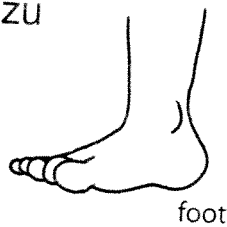
_____ 和 _____。

名字: _____ 月 _____ 日

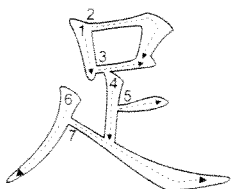
Let's Write!

写一写

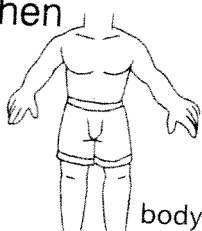
zú



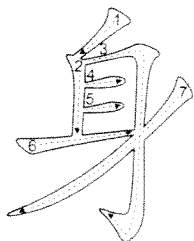
foot



shēn



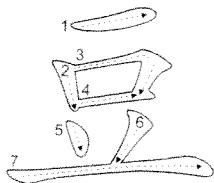
body



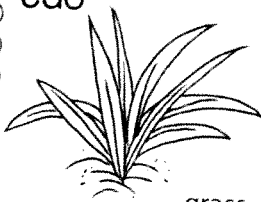
dòu



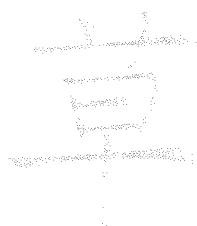
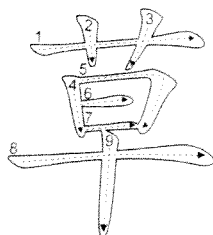
beans



cǎo



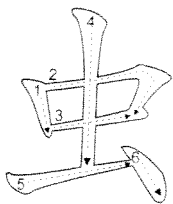
grass



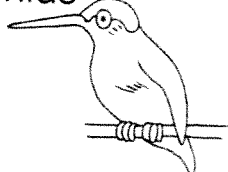
chóng



worm



niǎo



bird

